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WITH

Classification and Explanation of the Actions of Medicines; Doses in Troy Weight with Metric Equivalents; Genitive Endings of all Medicines and Preparations Given in Italics; Index of Common and Pharmaceutic Names; Index of Diseases with Remedies; Tables of Solubilities; Illustrations and Examples in Prescription Writing; Poisons, their Symptoms, Antidotes, and Treatment; Incompatibles and Antagonists; Useful Hints to the Prescriber

BY

MORSE STEWART, JR., B.A., M.D.

Fourth Edition, Rewritten

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PREFACE TO THE FOURTH EDITION

IN the preparation of another edition of this little manual the text has been carefully gone over with every effort to secure accuracy and completeness. All obsolete remedies have been omitted, and thus space has been gained for the introduction of others which already have been approved by the medical profession or which are still on trial awaiting more thorough investigation. In a word, the endeavor has been to perfect the book in all its parts and so justify the acknowledgement it has received in the past among physicians, nurses, and pharmacists.

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DOSE BOOK

INTRODUCTORY

Prescription Writing

IN commencing a prescription a certain order should be observed—the most important symptoms and indications dictating the kind and position of the articles to be used.

Every word should be plainly and fully written, so that the dispenser may not be confused by hieroglyphics or senseless abbreviations.

After the ingredients are arranged in proper order, decide upon the number of doses to be made up, then take each article separately and determine the single dose; this done, multiply the single dose by the whole number and express it in the appropriate symbols opposite the drug in question.

The ingredients should be blended so far as possible to secure an agreeable appearance, taste, and smell, and the avoidance of incompatibles.

Combination of drugs in a prescription is genrally intended to assist or mitigate the action f another. Posology is a very important conderation in a prescription, and the physiologic effect of the drug is largely determined by the dose.

Accuracy in dose is of prime importance, and no medicine should be given until the physician is satisfied as to the dose, both maximum and minimum. No guessing at doses, even of comparatively harmless medicines, should be allowed, else the habit of thinking lightly of this subject, and dependence on a mere guess may result in serious poisoning. A knowledge of both maximum and minimum doses is essential, since it often determines a special action, and in the dose do we alone find a poison differing from a medicine.

For instance, ipecac in doses of from ⅛ to ⅓ grain is an anti-emetic and stomachic, in doses of from ½ to 1½ grains it is an expectorant, and in still larger doses it is an emetic. This affords a striking illustration of the desirability of correct posologic information, since the dose that is to be employed should be in accordance with the desired specific action.

Doses are divided into three kinds: A maximum dose is one capable of producing a full, strong, physiologic action; a medium dose produces an action just short of a full one, and a minimum dose will produce the slightest evidence, often requiring a considerable period of time to manifest even this.

A difficulty in laying down absolute minimum and maximum doses often exists, and is influenced not by the drug alone, but by a peculiar idiosyncrasy or condition of the person taking it. Thus a dose which in one will produce no appreciable effect will in another produce marked and alarming activity.

The doses in these idiosyncratic cases must then be determined by personal observation, and regulated in accordance.

Repetition in the use of a drug has much to do with its future action, and by a frequent and prolonged use habituation is established, and a dose which in the first place would produce full effect will later on have no effect.

Soluble salts may be given in solution.

Insoluble salts and powders, if given in the form of a mixture, should be suspended by the aid of *mucilage* or *syrup*.

Powders or salts may be given in powder or in pills, the latter not to exceed 4 or 5 grains and made up with *confection of rose, mucilage* (except with iron), *starch, extracts,* etc.

Correctives may be added to disagreeable medicines to prevent the nauseating properties, viz.: *Compound tincture of cardamom, tincture of ginger, peppermint-water, fluidextract of licorice, oil of wintergreen, compound cinnamon powder, ginger,* etc.

Gelatin capsules and cachets make good carriers for disagreeable medicines.

FORM OF A PRESCRIPTION

Designation.	*Medicines.*	*Single Dose.*	*Multiplied by*	*No. of Doses.*	*Equals.*	*Gross Amount.*
Basis,	℞. Ext. colocynth. co.,	gr. ij	×	10	=	℈j
Adjuvans,	Massæ hydrargyri,	gr. j	×	10	=	gr. x
Corrigens,	Ext. hyoscyami,	gr. ½	×	10	=	gr. v
Vehicle,	Syrupi,	q. s.	At option of the Pharmacist.			

Ft. in pil. No. x. Sig.—One or two at bedtime.

Basis,	℞. Hydrarg. chl. cor.,	gr. $\frac{1}{16}$	×	16	=	gr. j
	Potassii iodid.,	gr. 7½	×	16	=	ʒij
Adjuvans,	Tr. cinchon. co.,	ʒj	×	16	=	℥ij
Vehicle,	Elixir aromatici,	ʒj	×	16	=	℥ij

Whole amount is ℥iv, divided by 16 doses gives bulk of single dose—1 dessertspoonful. Sig.—Dessertspoonful after meals.

Basis,	℞. Cocainæ,	gr. j	×	6	=	gr. vj
Adjuvans,	Iodoformi,	gr. v	×	6	=	ʒj
Corrigens,	Ext. belladonnæ,	gr. ½	×	6	=	gr. iij
Vehicle,	Ol. theobromatis,	ʒss	×	6	=	ʒiij

Misce. Fiant suppositoria No. vi. Sig.—Insert one into the rectum at night.

List of Abbreviations Used in Prescriptions

āā = *Ana* = Of each.
Add. = *Adde* = Add.
Ad lib. = *Ad libitum* = At pleasure.
Aliq. = *Aliquot* = Several, some.
Alt. hor. = *Alternis horis* = Every other hour.
B. in d. = *Bis in die* = Twice a day.
Bull. = *Bulliat* = Let it boil.
Capsul. = *Capsula* = A capsule.
Chart. = *Charta* = Small paper.
Coch. = *Cochleare* = Spoonful.
Cochl. ampl. = *Cochleare amplum* = Heaping spoonful.
Cochl. infant. = *Cochleare infantis* = Child's spoonful.
Cochl. mag. = *Cochleare magnum* = Tablespoonful.
Cochl. med. = *Cochleare medium* = Dessert-spoonful.
Cochl. parv. = *Cochleare parvum* = Teaspoonful.
Cochleat. = *Cochleatim* = By spoonful.
Col. = *Cola* = Strain.
Collyr. = *Collyrium* = Eye-wash.
Concut. = *Concuti* = Shake.
Cong. = *Congius* = Gallon.
Coq. = *Coque* = Boil.
Cort. = *Cortex* = Bark.

Cras. = *Crastinus* = To-morrow.
Cuj. = *Cujus* = Of which.
Cum = *Cum* = With.
Cyath. = *Cyathus* = Glassful.
D. = *Dosis* = Dose.
Dec. = *Decanta* = Pour off.
Div. = *Dividendus* = Divide.
Div. in p. æq. = *Dividatur in partes æquales* = Divide into equal parts.
Don. = *Donec* = Until.
Ejusd. = *Ejusdem* = Of the same.
Fil. = *Filtra* = Filter.
Fl. = *Fluidum* = Fluid.
Ft. = *Fiat* = Make.
Guttat. = *Guttatim* = Drop by drop.
Haus. = *Haustus* = A draught.
Hor. alt. = *Horis alternis* = Every other hour.
H. s. = *Hora somni* = At bedtime.
I. d. = *In die* = Daily.
Imp. = *Impone* = Lay on, apply.
Lag. = *Lagena* = A bottle.
M. = *Misce* = Mix.
Manip. = *Manipulus* = Handful.
Mas. = *Massa* = Mass.
Mist. = *Mistura* = Mixture.
Omn. hor. = *Omni hora* = Every hour.
Ov. = *Ovum* = An egg.
Phi. = *Phiala* = A vial or phial.
Pil. = *Pilula* = Pill.

Post cib. = *Post cibum* = After eating.

P. r. n. = *Pro re nata* = Occasionally, as needed.

Qq. hor. = *Quaque hora* = Every hour.

Quat. in d. = *Quatuor in die* = Four times a day.

Q. s. = *Quantum sufficit* = Sufficient quantity.

Quotid. = *Quotidie* = Daily.

Q. v. = *Quantum vis* = As much as you choose.

℞. = *Recipe* = Take.

Semih. = *Semihora* = Half an hour.

Sesquih. = *Sesquihora* = An hour and a half.

Sig. = *Signetur* = Let it be labeled.

Ss. = *Semis* = Half.

Stat. = *Statim* = Immediately.

S. i. d. = *Sub in die* = Now and then.

T. i. d. or T. d. = *Ter in die* = Three times a day.

Table of Doses Graded by the Age of Patient

Twenty to sixty years, 1; twenty years, $\frac{2}{3}$; fourteen years, $\frac{1}{2}$; seven years, $\frac{1}{3}$; four years, $\frac{1}{4}$; three years, $\frac{1}{6}$; two years, $\frac{1}{8}$; one year and under, $\frac{1}{12}$ to $\frac{1}{15}$.

Cowling's Rule.—The age at the next birthday divided by 24 gives the fraction of the adult dose.

Abbreviations, Genitive Endings, and English Meanings

* *a.* Acet. = Acetas, *atis* = Acetate.
* *b.* Acetum, *i* = Vinegar.
† *c.* Alb. = Albus, a, um, *i*, *æ*, *i* = White.
† *c.* Ammon. = Ammoniatus, a, um, *i*, *æ*, *i* = Ammoniated.
* *b.* Aq. = Aqua, *æ* = Water.
† *c.* Arom. = Aromaticus, a, um, *i*, *æ*, *i* = Aromatic.
* *a.* Arsen. = Arsenas, *atis* = Arsenate.
* *b.* Bals. = Balsamum, *i* = Balsam.
* *a.* Benz. = Benzoas, *atis* = Benzoate.
* *a.* Bor. = Boras, *atis* = Borate.
* *a.* Brom. = Bromidum, *i* = Bromid.
† *c.* Camph. = Camphoratus, a, um, *i*, *æ*, *i* = Camphorated.
* *a.* Carb. = Carbonas, *atis*, = Carbonate.
* *b.* Cat., Catap. = Cataplasma, *atis* = Poultice.
* *b.* Cer. = Ceratum, *i* = Cerate.
* *b.* Chart. = Charta, *æ* = Paper.
* *a.* Chloras, *atis* = Chlorate.
* *a.* Chloridum, *i* = Chlorid.
† *c.* Chlorin. = Chlorinatis, a, um, *i*, *æ*, *i* = Chlorinated.
* *a.* Chrom. = Chromas, *atis* = Chromate.
* *a.* Cit. = Citras, *atis* = Citrate.

The prefixes *bi-*, *hypo-*, *per-*, *pyro-*, *sesqui-*, and *sub-* do not alter the genitive ending, the English meaning taking the prefix.

* These nouns take the *genitive* of the medicine. *Any noun, not an appositive, qualifying the meaning of another noun, is put in the genitive, as* quinin*æ* sulphas, tinctura alo*es*, vinum colchic*i*, ferr*i* chloridum.

† These adjectives or participles *agree with their nouns in gender, number, and case*, as Tinctura (*noun, feminine gender, singular number*), Ammoniata (*participle, same*), Cuprum (*noun, neuter gender, singular number*), Ammoniat*um* (*participle, same*).

a. These nouns always follow, as Lithii *citras*, Potassii *tartras*.

b. These nouns always precede, as *Aqua* ammoniæ, *Tinctura* arnicæ, *Infusum* digitalis.

c. These adjectives and participles are always placed after the medicine they limit, but before the quantity taken, as Pilulæ ferri *compositæ*, Liquor iodi *compositus*, Hydrargyri sulphuretum *rubrum*.

The verb ℞ = *Recipe* (*active verb, imperative mood, second person, singular*), Quinin*æ* (*any noun not an appositive qualifying the meaning of another noun is put in the genitive*), Sulphat*is* (*the partitive genitive designates the whole of which a part is taken*), Unum (*the numeral adjective agreeing in gender, number, and case with Serupulum*), M. = Misce (*active verb, imperative mood*, second *person, singular*).

† *c*. Co., Comp. = Compositus, a, um, *i*, *æ*, *i* = Compound.
* *b*. Conf. = Confectio, *onis* = Confection.
* *a*. Cort. = Cortex, *icis* = Bark.
* *a*. Cyan. = Cyanidum, *i* = Cyanid.
* *b*. Decoc. = Decoctum, *i* = Decoction.
† *c*. Dest. = Destillatus, a, um, *i*, *æ*, *i* = Distilled.
† *c*. Dil. = Dilutus, a, um, *i*, *æ*, *i* = Diluted.
† *c*. Efferv. = Effervescens, te, *tis* = Effervescing.
* *b*. Emp. = Emplastrum, *i* = Plaster.
* *b*. Enema, *atis* = Injection.
* *b*. Essen. = Essentia, *æ* = Essence, spirits.
† *b*. Exsic. = Exsiccatus, a, um, *i*, *æ*, *i* = Dried.
* *b*. Ext. = Extractum, *i* = Extract.
* *a*. Ferrocyan. = Ferrocyanidum, *i* = Ferrocyanid.
† *c*. Fl. = Fluidus, a, um, *i*, *æ*, *i* = Fluid.
* *a*. Fol. = Folium, *ii* (Folia, *arum*) = Leaf.
† *c*. Fort. = Fortior, ius, *ioris* = Stronger.
† *c*. Glac. = Glacialis, e, *is* = Glacial.
* *b*. Glyc. = $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text{Glyceritum, } i\\ \text{Glycerinum, } i\end{array}\right\}$ = Glycerate.
* *a*. Hydrochlor. = Hydrochloridum, *i* = Hydrochlorid.
* *b*. Inf. = Infusum, *i* = Infusion.
* *a*. Iod. = Iodidum, *i* = Iodid.
* *a*. Lact. = Lactas, *atis* = Lactate.

* *a*. Lig. = Lignum, *i* = Wood.
* *b*. Lin. = Linimentum, *i* = Liniment
* *b*. Liq. = Liquor, *oris* = Solution.
* *b*. Lot. = Lotio, *onis* = Lotion, wash.
* *b*. Mel. = Mel*lis* = Honey.
* *b*. Mist. = Mistura, *æ* = Mixture.
† *c*. Mit. = Mitis, e, *is* = Mild.
* *b*. Mucil. = Mucilago, *inis* = Mucilage.
* *a*. Nit. = Nitras, *atis* = Nitrate.
* *b*. Ol. = Oleum, *i* = Oil.
* *b*. Oleor. = Oleoresina, *æ* = Oleoresin.
* *a*. Oxal. = Oxalas, *atis* = Oxalate.
* *a*. Phos. = Phosphas, *atis* = Phosphate.
* *b*. Pil. = Pilula, *æ* = Pill.
† *c*. Præc. = Præcipitatus, a, um, *i*, *æ*, *i* = Precipitated.
† *c*. Præp. = Præparatus, a, um, *i*, *æ*, *i* = Prepared.
* *b*. Pul. = Pulvis, *eris* = Powder.
† *c*. Pur. = Purificatus, a, um, *i*, *æ*, *i* = Purified.
* *a*. Rad. = Radix, *icis* = Root.
† *c*. Rect. = Rectificatus, a, um, *i*, *æ*, i = Rectified.
* *b*. Res. = Resina, *æ* = Resin.
* *a*. Salic. = Salicylas, *atis* = Salicylate.
* *a*. Sem. = Semen, *inis* = Seed.
* *b*. Sol. = Solutio, *onis* = Solution.
* *b*. Spts. = Spiritus, *us* = Spirits.
* *b*. Suc. = Succus, *i* = Juice.

* *a.* Sulph. = Sulphas, *atis* = Sulphate.
* *a.* Sulphis. = Sulphitis, *itis* = Sulphite.
* *a.* Sulphur. = Sulphuretum, *i* = Sulphid.
* *b.* Suppos. = Suppositorium, *ii* = Suppositories.
* *b.* Syr. = Syrupus, *i* = Syrup.
* *a.* Tan. = Tannas, *atis* = Tannate.
* *a.* Tart. = Tartras, *atis* = Tartrate.
* *b.* Tr., Tinct. = Tinctura, *æ* = Tincture.
* *b.* Troch. = Trochiscus, *i* = Troche.
* *b.* Ung. = Unguentum, *i* = Ointment.
* *a.* Val. = Valeras, *atis* = Valerate.
* *b.* Vin. = Vinum, *i* = Wine.

Number of Drops to a Fluidram

Acids.—Acetic, 108; carbolic, 111; hydrochloric, 70; hydrocyanic, diluted, 45; nitric, 102; nitric, diluted, 60; sulphuric, 128; sulphuric aromatic, 146.

Alcohol, 176.

Chloroform, 250.

Copaiba, 110.

Creosote, 122.

Ether, 176.

Fluidextracts, 140.

Glycerin, 67.

Oils.—Essential, 130; croton, 104; castor, 77; olive, 76.

Solutions.—Solution, 70; Fowler's, 57.

Spirits, 140.

Syrups.—Syrup, 65; of acacia, 44; of squill, 75.

Tinctures.—Tincture of ferric chlorid, 150; of iodin, 148; of vegetables, 130.

Wines.—Wine of antimony, 72; of vegetable drugs, 100.

Symbols Used in Prescription Writing

Gr. = Grain; gtt. = Drop; ♏ = Minim; ℈ = Scruple; ʒ = Dram; ℥ = Ounce; O = Pint; C = Gallon; ℔ = Pound; ss = ½.

The Roman Numerals are Used

i = 1	vi = 6	xx = 20	lxx = 70
ii = 2	vii = 7	xxx = 30	lxxx = 80
iii = 3	viii = 8	xl = 40	xc = 90
iv = 4	ix = 9	l = 50	c = 100
v = 5	x = 10	lx = 60	

The increase above ten is usually expressed by adding the symbols for the corresponding notation to x, thus: "13" = xiii; "18" = xviii; 20, 30, etc., are expressed in a corresponding manner.

Table of Apothecaries' Weight

gr., Granum (*Grain*)	= 1 grain.
℈, Scrupulum (*Scruple*)	= 20 grains.
ʒ, dr., Drachma (*Dram*)	= 60 grains.
℥, oz., Uncia (*Ounce Troy*)	= 8 drams.
℔, Libra (*Pound*)	= 12 Troy ounces.

Measures by Capacity

♏, Minimum (*Minim*) = 1-60 part of fluiddram.
gtt., Gutta (*Drop*) = usually ½ minim.
f ʒ, Fluidrachma (*Fluidram*) = 60 minims.
f ℥, Fluiduncia (*Fluidounce*) = 8 fluidrams.
O, Octarius (*Pint*) = 16 fluidounces.
C, Congius (*Gallon*) = 8 pints.

Metric Weights

1 *Myria*gram = 10,000 grams.
1 *Kilo*gram = 1,000 "
1 *Hecto*gram = 100 "
1 *Deca*gram = 10 "
1 Gram = the weight of a cubic centimeter of water at 4° C.
1 *Deci*gram = one-tenth part of a gram.
1 *Centi*gram = one-hundreth part of a gram.
1 *Milli*gram = one-thousandth part of a gram.

To make *deca*grams, move the *decimal point one place to the left; hecto*grams, move *it two places to the left; kilo*grams, move it *three places to the left; myria*grams, move it *four places to the left.*

To make *deci*grams, move the *decimal point one place to the right; centi*grams, move it *two places to the right; milli*grams move it *three places to the right.*

Relation of the Metric Measures to the Measures of the U. S. P.

1 *Myria*liter = 2641.9 gallons.
1 *Kito*liter = 264.19 "
1 *Hecto*liter = 26.419 "
1 *Deca*liter = 2.6419 "
1 Liter = 2.113 pints.
1 *Deci*liter = 3.381 fluidounces.
1 *Centi*liter = 2.705 fluidrams.
1 *Milli*liter = 16.231 minims.

Metric System

Equivalents

Troy Weight

Grains.	Grams.	Grains.	Grams.
1-200	0.000324	1-2	0.032
1-150	0.00043	1	0.065
1-120	0.00054	2	0.13
1-100	0.00064	3	0.2
1-75	0.00086	4	0.26
1-60	0.001	5	0.32
1-30	0.002	6	0.4
1-20	0.003	8	0.52
1-16	0.004	9	0.6
1-12	0.005	10	0.65
1-10	0.006	12	0.78
1-8	0.008	15	0.97
1-6	0.011	16	1.04
1-4	0.016	18	1.17
1-3	0.022	20	1.29

Metric System

Equivalents

Troy Weight

Grains.	Grams.	Drams.	Grams.
24	1.55	6	23.3
30	1.94	8	31.1
36	2.33	10	38.9
40	2.59	12	46.6
50	3.24	14	54.4
60	3.89	16	62.2
80	5.18	20	77.7
90	5.83	24	93.
96	6.22	Ounces.	
100	6.48	4	124.
120	7.75	5	155.
150	9.72	6	186.
160	10.37	7	217.
180	11.66	8	248.
200	12.96	9	279.
240	15.55	10	311.
		12	373.
		16	496.

Apothecaries' Measure

Minims.	Cubic cm.	Minims.	Cubic cm.
1	0.061	6	0.370
2	0.123	7	0.431
3	0.185	8	0.493
4	0.246	9	0.554
5	0.308	10	0.616

Minims.	Cubic cm.	Fluidounces.	Cubic cm.
12	0.739	1	30.00
15	0.924	2	59.14
16	1.00	3	89.00
17	1.06	4	118.29
18	1.12	5	148.00
20	1.23	6	177.42
30	1.84	8	236.59
40	2.46	10	295.73
50	3.08	12	355.00
Fluidrams.		16	473.17
1	3.7	20	591.50
2	7.39	24	710.00
3	11.09	32	940.35
4	15.00		
5	18.50		
6	22.50		
7	26.00		

Capacity of Spoonfuls, etc.

Teaspoonful = ʒj.
Dessertspoonful = ʒij.
Tablespoonful = ʒiv.
Wineglassful = ℥iss–ij.
Teacupful = ℥v.
Breakfastcupful = ℥viij.
Tumblerful = ℥x–xij.

Modes of Medicinal Introduction

Medicines whose actions are to be manifested at distant parts require introduction into the *blood* or *internal fluids* of the body. The *solubility* of a medicine is the first requirement for its *absorption,* and without it a medicine can only act mechanically on a certain spot of contact.

Some medicines have a purely local action independent of absorption.

Medicines are introduced into the *blood* and *internal fluids* through:

The **external integument** by *friction,* as in mercurial inunction; by *application to the derma,* the epidermis being first removed by blistering; by *vapor baths;* by *hypodermic injections.*

The **internal integument** by *application to the bronchopulmonary mucous membrane* of atomized medicines, medicinal vapors, etc.; by *application to the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane.*

The **veins** and **arteries** by *injections* of medicines directly into the venous circulation; by *transfusion,* which consists in introducing blood or salt solution into the venous or arterial circulation.

CLASSIFICATION OF MEDICINES

Based Upon Stevens' Modern Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

Alteratives.—These are drugs that favorably affect certain general diseases without directly influencing any particular organ. They include arsenic, iodids, mercury, gold, colchicum, guaiac, sarsaparilla, mezereum, and certain glandular extracts (thyroid, thymus, adrenals).

Anaphrodisiacs.—These are drugs which allay sexual desire. The chief of these are: Bromids, hyoscin, monobromated camphor, and lupulin.

Antacids.—These are drugs employed to neutralize the acidity of the stomach or urine. The chief *gastric antacids* are: Sodium bicarbonate, spirit of ammonia, lime-water, magnesia, and calcium carbonate. The best *urinary antacids* are the alkaline salts of sodium, potassium, and lithium.

Anthelmintics or **vermifuges** are drugs that destroy or expel intestinal worms. Those most effective against *tapeworms* are: Aspidium, pomegranate, kousso, pumpkin seed, kamala, thymol, chloroform, and oil of turpentine. For *round-worms* the most important are: Santonin, spigelia, and chenopodium; for *pin-worms:* Enemas containing quassia, lime-water, sodium chlorid, or vinegar; for *hook-worms:* Thymol and betanaphtol.

Anti-emetics or Gastric Sedatives.—The chief members of this group are: The insoluble salts of bismuth, cerium oxalate, hydrocyanic acid, carbolic acid, cocain, lime-water, carbonated water, and ipecac (minute doses).

Antihydrotics or Antisudorifics.—These are drugs that lessen excessive sweat secretion.

The most important are: Atropin, sulphuric acid, camphoric acid, agaricin, picrotoxin, and tellurium compounds.

Antimalarials or Antiperiodics.—These are drugs that cure malaria by destroying the parasites in the blood. The only reliable ones are the cinchona alkaloids, especially quinin, and methylene-blue. Arsenic is a useful adjuvant.

Antipyretics or Febrifuges.—Drugs that lower temperature. These include: Antipyrin, phenacetin, acetanilid, phenocoll, quinin, aconite, spirit of nitrous ether, and solution of ammonium acetate.

Antispasmodics.—These are remedies employed to control states of general nervous irritability. To this class belong camphor, valerian, asafetida, Hoffmann's anodyne, musk, cimicifuga, lactucarium, hops, sumbul, viburnum prunifolium, and oil of amber.

Antitoxins and Vaccines.—*Antitoxins* are substances which have the power of neutralizing the toxins or poisons produced by the specific micro-organisms of infectious diseases. Blood-serum containing them is prepared by inoculating animals, usually horses, with the toxins of the specific bacteria or with cultures of the bacteria themselves. The antitoxins that have proved most successful are those of diphtheria, cerebrospinal meningitis, tetanus, and anthrax.

The term *vaccine* is applied to measured small quantities of dead bacteria, injected subcutaneously, for the purpose of increasing the resistance of the tissues to infection. Good results have been obtained from successive vaccinations with specific bacteria in tuberculosis, gonorrhea, and certain forms of septic infection. Vaccination against bubonic plague, cholera, and typhoid fever has also proved measurably successful.

Aphrodisiacs.—These are agents which stimulate the sexual appetite and increase the virile power. They include nux vomica, phosphorus, cantharides, damiana, and yohimbin.

Astringents.—These are drugs that cause contraction of the tissues by coagulating the albumin of the superficial cells. Many of them lessen secretion by acting directly on the cells of the secreting glands. Astringents may be divided into two classes: *Vegetable* and *mineral*. The former owe their activity to tannic acid.

The chief *vegetable astringents* are: Tannic acid, gallic acid, galls, kino, catechu, krameria, gambir, geranium, hematoxylon, sumac, oak bark, and hamamelis.

The chief *mineral astringents* are: Alum, lead acetate, copper sulphate, zinc sulphate, silver nitrate, bismith subnitrate, bismuth subcarbonate, bismuth subgallate, calcium carbonate, iron chlorid, iron sulphate, and sulphuric acid in weak solution.

Carminatives.—These are drugs that are used to aid in the expulsion of gas from the stomach or intestines. They are especially efficacious in relieving colic the result of intestinal fermentation. The chief members of this class are the various aromatics: Capsicum, pepper, peppermint, cardamom, ginger, cloves, nutmeg, cinnamon, fennel, anise, cajuput, pimenta, and sassafras. Hoffmann's anodyne, chloroform, and oil of turpentine are also used as carminatives.

Cathartics.—These are drugs employed in medicine to cause evacuation of the bowels. They may act by irritating the bowels (vegetable cathartics and calomel) or by drawing water from the blood and tissues into the bowels, thus distending them and mechanically stimulating peristalsis (saline cathartics). Cathartics producing a normal evacuation are known as *laxatives*. In this class belong manna, tamarind, cascara sagrada, frangula, magnesia, sulphur, euonymus, butternut, iris, leptandra, and ox-gall. Cathartics producing several semiliquid stools are known as *purgatives*. In small doses they may act as laxatives. In full doses the following drugs are purgatives: Aloes, rhubarb, senna, castor oil, calomel, blue mass, and phenolphthalein. Cathartics producing copious watery stools are termed *hydragogue purgatives*. The chief ones are: Magnesium sulphate, sodium sulphate, potassium and sodium tartrate, sodium phosphate, magnesium citrate, and seidlitz powder. Very active cathartics, capable in overdoses of causing serious inflammation of the intestines, are classified as *drastics*. In this group are: Croton oil, colocynth, gamboge, scammony, podophyllum, jalap, elaterium, and bryony.

Cerebral Excitants.—These are drugs that stimulate the motor or the psychic functions of the brain. The chief ones are: Belladonna, stramonium, hyoscyamus, coca, and coffee.

Cholagogues.—These are drugs that stimulate the liver and increase the secretion of bile. The chief member of this class is ox-gall. Calomel, podophyllum, sodium phosphate, nitrohydrochloric acid, euonymus, and ipecac have also been supposed to have a cholagogue action, but there is no very good evidence to support the assumption.

Demulcents.—These are substances of a mucoid or colloid nature that exert a soothing effect upon inflamed parts. The most important are: Flaxseed, acacia, tragacanth, sassafras pith, slippery elm, marshmallow, licorice root, almond, starch, and white of egg.

Depilatories.—These are agents employed to destroy superfluous hair. Those most frequently used are barium sulphid and calcium sulphydrate.

Depressomotors.—These are drugs that lessen reflex excitability by depressing the spinal cord or motor nerves. They include: Chloroform, ether, hydrated chloral, bromids, gelsemium, physostigma, nitrites, lobelia, and conium.

Diaphoretics or Sudorifics.—These are drugs that promote the secretion of sweat. Those in common use are: Pilocarpus, opium, ipecac, spirit of nitrous ether, ammonium acetate, Warburg's tincture.

Digestants.—These are agents employed to assist the process of digestion. The most important are pepsin (albumins), pancreatin (albumins, starches, and fats), diastase (starch), papain or caroid (albumins, starches, and fats). Hydrochloric acid is a useful adjuvant to pepsin.

Diuretics.—These are drugs that increase the flow of urine. The most important are: Digitalis, strophanthus, squill, convallaria, apocynum, alkaline salts of potassium and lithium, caffein, theobromin, theocin, scoparius, and calomel.

Dusting-powders.—These are finely pulverized, insoluble, inert substances useful in protecting irritated parts from air, moisture, and friction. Those in common use are: Starch, talc, kaolin, lycopodium, zinc oxid, chalk, magnesium oxid, and magnesium carbonate.

Emetics.—These are drugs employed to excite vomiting. The most important are: Apomorphin, hydrochlorid, copper sulphate, zinc sulphate, alum, yellow sulphate of mercury (turpeth mineral), antimony (tartar emetic), mustard, and ipecac. Apomorphin acts directly on the vomiting center in the brain and is, therefore, always administered hypodermically; the others excite vomiting in a reflex manner by irritating the mucous membrane of the stomach.

Emmenagogues.—These are remedies that promote the menstrual flow. They include: Iron, aloes, manganese salts, apiol, myrrh, pennyroyal, oxalic acid, cantharides, savine, rue, tansy, and pulsatilla.

Emollients.—These are substances of a fatty character, intended to protect the skin from external irritation. The chief are: Lard, suet, wool-fat, spermaceti, olive oil, almond oil, linseed oil, petrolatum, glycerin, and wax.

Escharotics or Caustics.—These are agents that destroy tissue. The most important are: Mineral acids, phenol, acetic acid, trichloracetic acid, chromium trioxid (chromic acid), arsenic trioxid (arsenous acid), lactic acid, pyrogallic acid, bromin, potassium hydroxid, sodium hydroxid, zinc chlorid, mercuric nitrate, silver nitrate, lead nitrate, and copper sulphate.

Excitomotors.—These are drugs that increase reflex excitability by stimulating the spinal cord. The most important are: Strychnin, brucin, hydrastin, and caffein.

Expectorants.—These are drugs that modify the secretion of the air-passages and facilitate its expulsion. The important ones are: Ipecac, tartar emetic, vegetable salts of potassium (citrate, acetate, etc.), lobelia, quebracho, ammonium chlorid, ammonium carbonate, eucalyptus, senega, squill, oil of turpentine, terebene, terpin hydrate, copaiba, cubeb, oil of sandalwood, tar, oil of myrtle, balsam of Peru, balsam of Tolu, creosote, guaiacol preparations, grindelia, garlic, and sanguinaria.

Fixed Dressings.—These are preparations having strong adhesive properties and used in the protection of abrasions, small wounds, fissures, and bed-sores. To this class belong: Collodion, solution of gutta-percha, lead plaster, adhesive plaster, and soap plaster.

General Analgesics or Anodynes.—Drugs that relieve pain. In this group are: Opium, cannabis indica, antipyrin, acetanilid, phenacetin, and bromids.

General Anesthetics.—These are volatile drugs which, absorbed by the lungs, induce insensibility. The chief general anesthetics are: Ether, chloroform, nitrous oxid, ethyl bromid, and ethyl chlorid.

Germicides, Antiseptics, and Deodorizers.—*Germicides* or *disinfectants* are agents that destroy micro-organisms and their spores. The chief are: Salts of mercury, phenol, cresols, creosol, guaiacol, resorcin, naphtalin, betanaphtol, salicylic acid, benzoic acid, formaldehyd, silver compounds, chlorin, bromin, sulphurous acid, hydrogen dioxid, potassium permanganate, and lime.

For *general surgical purposes* the most effective germicides are the mercuric salts and phenol; for the *disinfection of stools, sputum, and other excretions* the best are phenol (5 per cent.), formaldehyd solution (2 per cent.), chlorinated lime solution (5 per cent.); for the *disinfection of rooms* the only reliable agents are formaldehyd and sulphur dioxid.

Antiseptics are agents that prevent or hinder the growth of micro-organisms without necessarily destroying them. By dilution germicides are reduced to antiseptics. The following are important antseptics: Boric acid, picric acid, sodium thiosulphate (sodium hyposulphite); many volatile oils (eucalyptus, thyme, sandalwood, copaiba, cubeb); many iodin compounds (iodoform, iodol, europhen, aristol), and many anilin derivatives (methylene-blue, acetanilid, antipyrin).

Deodorants are agents that destroy offensive odors, without of necessity exerting either a germicidal or antiseptic influence. The most powerful deodorants are: Chlorin, formaldehyd, lime, sulphurous acid, potassium permanganate, and charcoal.

Heart or Circulatory Stimulants.—Certain heart stimulants are very volatile and have a prompt but evanescent effect. To this class belong ammonia, camphor, alcohol, and ether. Others act less quickly, but their effects are more sustained. This class includes digitalis, strophanthus, convallaria, adonis vernalis, squill, apocynum, caffein, and strychnin.

Hemostatics.—These are agents that arrest hemorrhage. For use in accessible regions like the skin, nose, throat, stomach, and rectum. The best are adrenalin, tannic acid, alum, and iron subsulphate. For checking uterine hemorrhage the most useful are ergot, hydrastin, hydrastinin hydrochlorid, and cotarnin hydrochlorid (stypticin). In bleeding from the lungs, bowel, or kidneys drugs are of little value, though ergot, tannic acid, and lead acetate are often recommended. Opium is often indirectly of service in all hemorrhages, owing to its calmative effect. Calcium chlorid and gelatin are thought to increase the coagulability of the blood and are indicated in slight persistent bleeding.

Irritants and Counterirritants.—*Irritants* are substances which applied to the surface of the body cause congestion or inflammation. Some are used solely for their *local stimulant effects* in indolent ulcers and chronic skin diseases. Chief among these may be mentioned tar, oil of cade, chrysarobin, mercuric nitrate, chaulmoogra oil, and gurjun balsam.

Counterirritants are irritants that are employed not so much for their local effect as for the benefit they exert on deep-seated or remote morbid processes. Those that produce merely congestion of the skin are known as *rubefacients*, while those that lead to the formation of blisters are known as *vesicants* or *epispastics*. To the first class belong mustard, iodin, oil of turpentine, arnica, pitch, capsicum, chloroform, ammonia, camphor, aconite, and many volatile oils. The chief vesicants are: Cantharides, croton oil, and stronger ammonia-water.

Local Anesthetics.—These are drugs that impair sensibility by acting on the peripherally sensory nerves. The following are in this class: Cocain, eucain, novocain, holocain, anesthesin, orthoform, chloretone, menthol, camphorated chloral, phenol, iodoform, aconite, veratrin, hydrocyanic acid, and ethyl chlorid.

Mydriatics and Myotics.—*Mydriatics* are dilators of the pupils. The chief ones are: Atropin, homatropin, hyoscin or scopolamin, cocain, euphthalmin, and methyl atropin.

Myotics are contractors of the pupils. There are only two in common use: Physostigmin or eserin and pilocarpin.

Oxytocics or Ecbolics.—These are drugs that stimulate contractions of the uterus and accelerate parturition. The chief oxytocics are: Ergot, quinin, hydrastis, cotton-root bark, and corn-smut.

Respiratory Stimulants.—The chief stimulants of respiration are ammonia, atropin, strychnin, caffein, and cocain.

Sedatives to the Genito-urinary Tract.—Belladonna, hyoscyamus, zea (corn-silk).

Somnifacients or Hypnotics.—These are drugs that produce sleep. The important ones are: Opium, hydrated chloral, sulphonal, trional, hyoscin, paraldehyd, chloralformamid, bromids, urethan, veronal, hedonal, chloralose, and chloretone.

Stimulants to the Genito-urinary Tract.—Copaiba, cubeb, matico, oil of sandalwood, turpentine, juniper, oil of erigeron, buchu, uva ursi, chimaphila, pareira, and cantharides.

Stomachics are drugs which increase the appetite and stimulate the functional activity of the stomach. The most popular are: Gentian, quassia, calumba, chirata, chamomile, taraxacum, eupatorium, cascarilla, wild cherry, serpentaria, condurango, cinchona, nux vomica, hydrastis, orexin, and alcohol in dilute form.

Tonics are drugs that impart strength or tone to the tissues. The most important are: Iron, arsenic, phosphorus, calcium phosphate, calcium hypophosphite, cod-liver oil, strychnin, and quinin.

Urinary Antiseptics.—Many volatile oils (copaiba, cubeb, sandalwood, etc.), hexamethylenamin, methylene-blue, boric acid, benzoic acid, and salicylic acid.

Vasoconstrictors and Vasodilators.—The chief *constrictors* of the peripheral vessels are: Digitalis, ergot, cocain, adrenalin, strychnin, and atropin.

The important *dilators* of the vessels are: The nitrites (sodium and potassium nitrite) and the organic nitrates (nitroglycerin, erythrol tetranitrate).

POSOLOGIC AND THERAPEUTIC TABLES

Medicines.	Dose for Adult.	Gm. or Cc.	Action and Uses.
Absinthium, *i*	gr. 15–60	1–4	*Wormwood.* Anthelmintic and stomachic.
extractum	gr. 1–10	0.06–0.6	
fluidextractum	♏15–60	1–4	
infusum	f℥½–1	15–30	
oleum	♏1–2	0.06–0.13	
Acacia, *æ*	ad. lib.	....	*Gum arabic.* Demulcent, protective, vehicle. In inflammations of mucous membranes.
mucilago	ad. lib.		
syrupus	ad. lib.		
Acetanilidum, *i*	gr. 5–10	0.3–0.6	*Antifebrin.* Antipyretic, analgesic, antispasmodic. Specially useful in headache and neuralgia. "Headache powder."
pulvis compositus	gr. 5–15	0.3–1.0	
Acetone-chloroform	....	....	See *Chloretone.*
Acetonum, *i*	♏5–15	0.3–1.0	Chiefly used as solvent for resins and fats. Also soporific and antirheumatic.

Acetozone.............	gr. 3–5	0.2–0.3	*Benzoyl peroxid.* External and internal antiseptic. Specially recommended in typhoid fever.
Acetphenetidinum, *i*...	gr. 5–10	0.3–0.6	*Acetphenetidin.* Analgesic, antispasmodic, antipyretic.
Acetum, *i*.............	fʒ1–4	4.0–15.0	*Vinegar.* Astringent, antiscorbutic, refrigerant.
aromaticum.........	....	....	Cooling application in fever.
opii...............	♏5–20	0.3–1.3	Equivalent to *Laudanum.*
scillæ...............	♏5–30	0.3–2.0	Expectorant, diuretic, emetic.
Acetyltannin..........	....	....	See *Tannigen.*
Acidum, *i*............	....	....	An acid.
aceticum, *i*..........	....	....	Caustic, vesicant, and rubefacient.
dilutum...........	fʒ$\frac{1}{2}$–2	2.0–8.0	Astringent and refrigerant.
glaciale...........	....	....	Caustic.
agaricum, *i*..........	gr. $\frac{1}{6}$–$\frac{1}{2}$	0.01–0.03	Antihydrotic in phthisis.
arsenosum, *i*........	gr. $\frac{1}{60}$–$\frac{1}{15}$	0.001–0.004	See *Arseni trioxidum.*
benzoicum, *i*........	gr. 5–30	0.3–2.0	Antiseptic and expectorant.

Medicines.	Dose for Adult.	Gm. or Cc.	Action and Uses.
Acidum boricum, *i*	gr. 5–20	0.3–1.3	*Boracic acid.* External and internal antiseptic.
cacodylicum, *i*.......	gr. 1–3	0.06–0.2	Same uses as *Arsenous acid.*
camphoricum, *i*......	gr. 10–30	0.6–2.0	Antihydrotic and antiseptic.
carbazoticum, *i*......	....	....	See *Picric acid.*
carbolicum, *i*........	♏1-3	0.06–0.2	See *Phenol.*
chromicum, *i*........	....	....	Escharotic.
chrysophanicum, *i*...	....	....	See *Chrysarobin.*
cinnamicum, *i*.......	gr. ¼-¾	0.015–0.05	Special remedy in tuberculosis.
citricum, *i*..........	gr. 5–20	0.3–1.3	Antiscorbutic, astringent, and refrigerant.
syrupus...........	f℥ ½-1	15.0–30.0	
gallicum, *i*..........	gr. 5–20	0.3–1.3	Astringent and hemostatic.
hydriodicum dilutum.	fʒ ¼-1	1.0–4.0	Same as *Iodids.*
hydrobromicum dilutum..............	fʒ ¼-2	1.0–8.0	Same as *Bromids.*
hydrochloricum, *i*....	♏2–5	0.13–0.3	Digestive, tonic, antiseptic.
dilutum...........	♏5-30	0.3–2.0	
hydrocyanicum dilutum.............	♏1–3	0.06–0.2	*Dilute prussic acid.*

			Violent poison. In small doses, antiemetic and cough sedative. Locally, anesthetic.
hypophosphorosum dilutum...........	♏3–10	0.2–0.6	Nerve tonic.
lacticum, *i*...........	f℥¼–1	1.0–4.0	Antiseptic, refrigerant. Externally, caustic.
muriaticum, *i*.......	....	....	See *Acidum hydrochloricum*.
nitricum, *i*..........	Externally.	....	Caustic, corrosive poison.
dilutum...........	♏5–30	0.3–2.0	Alterative, tonic.
nitrohydrochloricum..	♏1–5	0.06–0.3	Hepatic stimulant, tonic.
dilutum...........	♏5–20	0.3–1.3	
oxalicum, *i*..........	gr. ⅛–¼	0.008–0.016	Emmenagogue. Externally, antiseptic.
phosphoricum, *i*.....	Rarely internally.		
dilutum...........	♏10–60	0.6–4.0	Tonic.
picricum, *i*..........	Externally.	....	One to 3 per cent. solution. Burns, erysipelas, chilblains, gonorrhea.
prussicum, *i*.........	....	....	See *Acidum hydrocyanicum*.
pyrogallicum........	Externally.	....	*Pyrogallol*. Local stimulant in chronic skin diseases.

Medicines.	Dose for Adult.	Gm. or Cc.	Action and Uses.
Acidum quinicum, *i* . . .	gr. 4-8	0.25-0.50	In gout and rheumatism.
salicylicum, *i*.	gr. 5-30	0.3-2.0	Antipyretic, antirheumatic, antiseptic.
sulphuricum, *i*.	Externally.	. . . .	Escharotic, corrosive poison.
aromaticum.	♏5-20	0.3-1.3	Astringent, antihydrotic, antidote in lead-poisoning.
dilutum.	♏5-30	0.3-2.0	Same as preceding.
sulphurosum, *i*.	♏5-60	0.3-4.0	Internally, antiseptic. Externally, parasiticide.
tannicum, *i*.	gr. 5-15	0.3-1.0	Astringent in mucous discharges and hemorrhages.
glyceritum.	♏10-60	0.6-4.0	Locally, 5 to 10 per cent. solution.
suppositorium.	gr. 3 in each.	0.2	
trochisci.	gr. 1 in each.	0.06	
unguentum.	Externally.		
tartaricum, *i*.	gr. 5-30	0.3-2.0	Refrigerant. Also used in making effervescing drinks and powders.

thymicum, *i*	gr. 5–10	0.3–0.6	Body present in thymus gland and pancreas. Used in gout.
trichloraceticum, *i*	Externally.	....	Caustic, astringent, hemostatic.
valericum, *i*	♏1–5	0.06–0.3	Antispasmodic for hysteria.
Aconitina, *a*	gr. 1/600–1/250	0.00011–0.00025	
oleatum	2 per cent.	....	Locally, in neuralgia. Dangerous on raw surfaces.
Aconitum, *i*	gr. 1–2	0.06–0.13	Heart sedative, febrifuge, antineuralgic. Fever with rapid, strong pulse. In acute tonsillitis, pharyngitis, and pneumonia. Internally and locally in neuralgia.
extract	gr. 1/6–1/2	0.01–0.03	
fluidextract	♏1/2–2	0.03–0.13	
tincture	♏3–10	0.2–0.6	
Fleming's	♏1/2–2	0.03–0.13	
Actæa racemosa	....	....	See *Cimicifuga*.
Actol	gr. 1/6	0.01	*Silver lactate*. Antiseptic, 1: 200 to 1: 1000 solution.
Adeps	ad. lib.	....	*Lard*. Emollient.
lanæ	....	....	*Wool-fat.*
hydrosus	....	....	*Hydrous wool-fat.* 30 per cent. water.
Adnephrin	....	....	See *Adrenalin*.
Adonidin	gr. 1/16–1/4	0.004–0.015	

Medicines.	Dose for Adult.	Gm. or Cc.	Action and Uses.
Adonis vernalis.........	gr. 3-6	0.2-0.4	*False hellebore.* Action like digitalis.
Adrenalin.............	♏5-30 (1:1000 solution).	0.2-2.0	Active principle of *suprarenal gland.* Used locally in hay-fever and as a hemostatic in operations on nose, eye, and throat, etc., in solutions of 1: 1000 to 1: 10,000. Given by mouth in gastric bleeding; also used hypodermically or intravenously as a constrictor of vessels in shock.
Æsculus glabra, fluidextract.............	♏3-6	0.2-0.4	*Buck eye.* Chiefly for hemorrhoids.
hipposcastanum, *i*...	....	....	*Horse-chestnut.* Recommended as an emmenagogue; also in piles.
tinctura	♏10-20	0.6-1.3	
Æther, *is*.............	♏10-60	0.6-4.0	*Ether.* General anesthetic and antispasmodic; also diffusible stimulant.

aceticus.............	♏10–30	0.6–2.0	Chiefly *ethyl acetate*. Antispasmodic and anodyne; also a flavor.
hydriodicum.........	....	....	See *Æthyl iodid.*
hydrobromicum......	....	....	See *Æthyl bromid.*
nitrosi spiritus.......	fʒ½–2	1.0–8.0	*Sweet spirits of niter.* Mild febrifuge and diuretic.
spiritus compositus..	fʒ½–1½	2.0–6.0	*Hoffmann's anodyne* (ether, 325; ethereal oil, 25; alcohol, 625). Heart stimulant; also antispasmodic in gastralgia, asthma, and angina pectoris.
Æthylis bromidum, *i*...	....	....	General anesthetic for short operations (1½–4 drams). Also local anesthetic.
carbamas, *atis*	gr. 10–60	0.6–4.0	*Urethane.* Hypnotic.
chloridum, *i*.........	....	....	General anesthetic for short operations (1–3 drams). Also local anesthetic.
iodidum, *i*...........	♏5	0.3	Inhaled in asthma.
Agar-agar.............	....	....	*Japanese isinglass.* In making culture-media for bacteria.

Medicines.	Dose for Adult.	Gm. or Cc.	Action and Uses.
Agaricin	....	....	See *Acidum agaricum.*
Agurin	gr. 5–15	0.3–1.0	*Theobromin-sodium* and *sodium acetate.* Powerful diuretic.
Airol	....	....	*Bismuth oxyiodogallate.* Action resembles that of iodoform.
Alcohol, *is*	....	....	94.9 per cent. (vol.) ethyl alcohol.
absolutum	....	....	99 per cent. (vol.) ethyl alcohol.
amylicum	....	....	Impure form known as "fusel oil." Used as a solvent.
dilutum	....	....	48.9 per cent. (vol.) ethyl alcohol.
methylicum	....	....	*Wood alcohol.* Poison. May cause blindness if drunk or inhaled in large amounts.
Aletris, *i*, farinosa, *æ*	gr. 5–10	0.3–0.6	*Star grass.* Bitter tonic.
fluidextractum	♏5–30	0.3–2.0	
Allium, *ii*	ʒ½–2	2.0–8.0	*Garlic.* Expectorant and diuretic.
syrupus	ʒ1–4	4.0–15.0	

Allspice	....	....	See *Pimenta*.
Allyl sulphocarbamid	gr. ½–1½	0.03–0.1	*Thiosinamin*. Used hypodermically and internally (10 per cent. hydro-alcoholic or glycerin-aqueous solution) as a solvent of scar tissue, in strictures, lupus, etc.
Almond	....	....	See *Amygdala*.
Aloe, *es*	gr. 2–6	0.13–0.4	*Aloes*. Cathartic, stomachic, and emmenagogue. To be avoided in acute hemorrhoids and inflammation of lower bowel. From six to twelve hours in acting.
et asafœtidæ pilulæ	1 to 5 pills.		
et ferri pilulæ	1 to 4 pills.		
et mastiches pilulæ	1 to 3 pills.		
et myrrhæ pilulæ	1 to 6 pills.		
tinctura	fʒ½–2	2.0–8.0	
extractum	gr. ½–5	0.03–0.3	
pilulæ	1 to 4 pills.		
purificata	gr. 2–6	0.13–0.4	
tinctura	fʒ½–2	2.0–8.0	
vinum	fʒ1–2	4.0–8.0	
Aloinum, *i*	gr. ½–2	0.03–0.13	
Alphozone	gr. 3–5	0.2–0.3	*Succinyl peroxid*. Germicide and antiseptic. Used externally (1 per cent. solution or 10 per cent. dusting-powder) and internally.

Medicines.	Dose for Adult.	Gm. or Cc.	Action and Uses.
Althæa, *æ*.............	ad. lib.	....	*Marshmallow*. Demulcent in irritation of mucous membranes.
decoctum...........	ad. lib.		
syrupus.............	ad. lib.		
Alumen, *inis*..........	gr. 5–30	0.3–2.0	*Alum; aluminum and potassium sulphate*. Astringent, hemostatic, and emetic. Locally, 1 to 5 per cent. solution. Emetic dose, 1 to 2 drams.
exsiccatum..........	....	....	*Dried* or *burnt alum*. Caustic and astringent.
Aluminum, *i*, acetas....	gr. 5–10	0.3–0.6	Astringent and antiseptic.
et ammonii sulphas..............	gr. 5–30	0.3–2.0	*Ammonia alum*. Used same as alum.
et potassii sulphas...	gr. 5–30	0.3–2.0	See *Alumen*.
sulphas.............	Externally.		
Amber................	....	....	See *Succinum*.
Ambergris............	gr. 5–20	0.3–1.3	Antispasmodic.
American aloe.........	....	....	See *Agave, Americana*.
colombo............	....	....	See *Frasera*.
hellebore...........	....	....	See *Veratrum*.

hemp	....	....	See *Cannabis Americana.*
wormseed	....	....	See *Chenopodium.*
Ammoniacum, *i*	gr. 5–30	0.3–2.0	*Ammoniac.* Expectorant and rubefacient. Action somewhat like that of asafetida. Locally, in glandular enlargements and inflamed joints.
cum hydrargyrum emplastrum	Externally.		
emplastrum	Externally.		
emulsum	f℥ ½–1	15.0–30.0	
Ammoniæ, aqua	♏5–30	0.3–2.0	*Ammonia-water, spirit of hartshorn.* Internally, as a circulatory and respiratory stimulant and also antacid. Externally, as a rubefacient liniment in sprains, etc.
fortior	Externally.		
linimentum	Externally.		
spiritus	♏10–40	0.6–2.6	
aromaticus	♏20–60	1.3–4.0	
Ammonio-ferric alum	gr. 3–10	0.2–1.6	See *Ferri et ammonii sulphas.*
Ammonium, *ii*, acetas			
liquor	fʒ 1–4	4.0–16.0	*Spirit of mindererus.* Mild febrifuge and diuretic in febrile conditions. The chlorid and carbonate are valuable expectorants. The bromid acts like potassium bromid; the
benzoas	gr. 5–15	0.3–1.0	
bromidum	gr. 5–30	0.3–2.0	
carbonas	gr. 5–10	0.3–0.6	
chloridum	gr. 5–20	0.3–1.3	
fluoridum	gr. ¼–¾	0.015–0.05	
hypophosphis	gr. 1–6	0.06–0.4	
iodidum	gr. 3–20	0.2–1.3	

Medicines.	Dose for Adult.	Gm. or Cc.	Action and Uses.
Ammonium phosphas..	gr. 5–20	0.3–1.3	iodid, like potassium iodid, and the salicylate like sodium salicylate. The sulpho-ichthyolate is known as ichthyol. The valerate is used as antispasmodic. The other salts are rarely employed.
picras..............	gr. ⅛–1½	0.008–0.1	
salicylas............	gr. 5–30	0.3–2.0	
sulpho-ichthyolas....	gr. 5–10	0.3–0.6	
valeras.............	gr. 1–8	0.06–0.5	
Amygdala, æ, amara...	....	....	*Bitter almond.* The oil of bitter almond acts similarly to prussic acid.
aqua.............	fʒ2–4	8.0–16.0	
oleum............	♏¼–½	0.016–0.03	
spiritus...........	♏5–20	0.3–1.3	
dulcis..............	....	....	*Sweet almond.* The meal of expressed cake is used in toilet powders. As it contains no starch it is also used in bread for diabetics. The oil is a useful emollient.
emulsum	fʒ1–4	4.0–16.0	
oleum expressum....	fʒ1–4	4.0–16.0	
syrupus.............	fʒ1–4	4.0–16.0	
Amyleni hydras........	fʒ¼–1½	1.0–6.0	***Amylene hydrate.*** **Hypnotic, antispasmodic. Used in capsules.**

Amylis nitris	♏1–5	0.06–0.3	***Amyl nitrite.*** **Vasodilator and antispasmodic. Used chiefly by inhalation in angina pectoris, convulsions, asthma.**
Amylum, *i*	ad. lib.	....	***Starch.*** **Demulcent.**
iodidum	ʒ½–4	2.0–16.0	**Antidote in iodin-poisoning.**
Anacardium, *ii*, occidentale	....	....	*Cashew nut.* Oil used as local remedy in leprosy, ringworms, corns; vermifuge internally.
oleum	♏2–10	0.12–0.6	
Anacyclus pyrethrum	....	....	See *Pyrethrum.*
Analgen	gr. 5–15	0.3–1.0	Antipyretic, analgesic, and antirheumatic, resembling phenacetin in action.
Analgesin	....	....	See *Antipyrina.*
Anamirta, *æ*, paniculata	....	....	*Fish berries, cocculus indicus.* Seeds contain picrotoxin, which combines action of strychnin and atropin. Used in nervous exhaustion, atony of stomach and bowel, night-sweats. Locally tincture is used to destroy head lice.
tinctura	♏2–10	0.12–0.6	

Medicines.	Dose for Adult.	Gm. or Cc.	Action and Uses.
Ananassa sativa	....	....	*Pineapple*. Juice digests albumins. Used locally in diphtheria.
Anemone pratensis	....	....	See *Pulsatilla*.
pulsatilla	....	....	See *Pulsatilla*.
Anemonin	gr. ¼–¾	0.016–0.05	Antispasmodic, emmenagogue. Alterative in catarrhal affections.
Anesthesin	gr. 1–10	0.03–0.6	Powerful local anesthetic in laryngeal tuberculosis, anal fissure, gastric ulcer, etc.
Anethum, *i*, fœniculum	....	....	See *Fœniculum*.
Angelica, *æ*	gr. 10–30	0.6–2.0	Stomachic and carminative.
Angustura, *æ*	gr. 5–30	0.3–2.0	*Cusparia bark*. Gastro-intestinal tonic.
extractum	gr. 5–10	0.3–0.6	
infusum	f℥ ½–1	16.0–32.0	
tinctura	fʒ 1–2	4.0–8.0	
Anhalonium, *i*, Lewinii	....	....	*Mescal buttons*. Contain *pellotinum*. Hypnotic and nerve sedative.
Anisum, *i*	gr. 10–30	0.6–2.0	*Anise*.
aqua	ad. lib.		

oleum	♏1–5	0.06–0.3	
spiritus	fʒ1–2	4.0–8.0	Stomachic and carminative.
Anthemis, *dis*	gr. 15–60	1.0–4.0	*Chamomile.* Stomachic, antispasmodic, emmenagogue.
extractum	gr. 3–10	0.2–0.6	
fluidextractum	fʒ½–1	2.0–4.0	
infusum	f℥½–2	30.0–60.0	
Antifebrin	....	....	See *Acetanilidum.*
Antimonial powder	gr. 2–10	0.13–0.65	*James' powder.* Diaphoretic in fevers.
Antimonium, *ii*	....	....	*Antimony.* Emetic, expectorant, heart sedative, and vesicant. At present chiefly used as an expectorant in acute bronchitis and laryngitis.
oxidum	gr. 2–4	0.13–0.26	
pilulæ composita	1 to 3 pills.		
et potassii tartras	gr. 1/30–1/2	.0002–0.03	*Tartar emetic.*
sulphuratum	gr. 1–20	0.06–1.3	
unguentum	Externally.		
vinum	♏5–60	0.3–4.0	
Antipyrina, *æ*	gr. 5–15	0.3–1.0	*Antipyrin, phenazone, analgesin.* Antipyretic, analgesic in headache, neuralgia; antispasmodic in epilepsy and chorea. Locally styptic and antiseptic.
salicylas	gr. 8–30	0.5–2.0	

Medicines.	Dose for Adult.	Gm. or Cc.	Action and Uses.
Antithyroidin.........	♏8–75	0.5–5.0	Blood-serum of animals which have suffered removal of thyroid gland. Recommended in exophthalmic goiter.
Antitoxin, anthrax.....	....	30–40 cc. subcutaneously, repeated in 24 hours, if necessary. In severe cases 10 cc. intravenously.	*Sclavo's anti-anthrax serum.* Of definite value in anthrax.
cholera.............	....	1 cc., repeated in three or four days.	*Haffkine's preventive* has been used with success in India.
diphtheria..........	....	....	See *Serum antidiphthericum.*
dysentery..........	....	20 cc. and upward subcutaneously.	On trial.
meningitis..........	....	30–40 cc. injected into spinal canal after withdraw-	*Antimeningococcic serum.* Of definite value in cerebrospinal men-

		amount of cerebrospinal fluid, once a day, for several days.	
plague, Yersins' serum	....	20–40 cc. as curative dose and 10 cc. as a preventative.	
Haffkine's prophylactic fluid	....	3 cc.	Protection lasts about three months.
Lustig's antiplague vaccine	....	7 cc. intravenously.	
pneumonia	....	20–30 cc. subcutaneously thrice daily.	*Antipneumonic serum.* Of doubtful utility.
septicemia	....	30 cc. subcutaneously, repeated daily.	*Antistreptococcus serum.* Recommended in sepsis, ulcerative endocarditis, erysipelas, puerperal fever, and scarlet fever.
tetanus	....	30–100 cc. subcutaneously, repeated every eight hours; 30 cc. as a preventative.	Of much greater value as a preventative than as a curative remedy.

Medicines.	Dose for Adult.	Gm. or Cc.	Action and Uses.
Antitussin	Externally.	....	75 grains (5 gm.) by inunction in whooping-cough.
Antivenene	....	10–40 cc. subcutaneously or intravenously.	*Calmette's snake-venom antitoxin.*
Anusol	....	....	*Bismuthi iodo-resorcin-sulphonas.* In suppositories for hemorrhoids.
Apiol	♏5–10	0.3–0.6	An oily principle from *parsley.* Emmenagogue.
Apium petroselinum	ʒ1–2	4.0–8.0	*Parsley.* Emmenagogue, diuretic, carminative.
Apocodeina, æ	gr. ⅓–1	0.02–0.065	Expectorant; subcutaneously, a laxative.
Apocynum, *i*, cannabinum	gr. 10–20	0.6–1.3	*Canadian hemp.* Heart stimulant, diuretic, and cathartic. Resembles digitalis in action, but more irritant.
decoctum	f℥ ½–1	15.0–30.0	
fluidextractum	♏5–30	0.3–2.0	
tinctura	♏5–60	0.3–4.0	
Apomorphinæ hydrochloridum, *i*	gr. $\frac{1}{20}$–⅛	0.003–0.008	Prompt emetic when given subcutaneously,

			and expectorant by mouth.
Aralia, æ, ginseng	ʒ½–2	2.0–8.0	*Chinese ginseng.* Nerve sedative.
nudicaulus	gr. 30–60	2.0–4.0	*False sarsaparilla.* Alterative in rheumatism, syphilis, etc.
spinosa	gr. 30–60	2.0–4.0	*Prickly elder.* Alterative.
Araroba, æ	....	....	*Goa powder.* See *Chrysarobinum.*
Arbor vitæ	gr. 5–30	0.3–2.0	*Thuja occidentalis.* Alterative. Locally, irritant for warts and indolent ulcers.
fluidextract	♏10–20	0.6–1.3	
Arbutin	gr. 1–10	0.065–0.65	Glucosid from uva ursi. Diuretic.
Arctostaphylos uva ursi	....	....	See *Uva ursi.*
Areca catechu	ʒ2–4	8.0–16.0	*Betul nut.* Vermifuge; contains arecolin.
Arecolinæ hydrobromidum	....	....	Used in 1 per cent. solution in the eye as a substitute for eserin.
Argentamine	**Externally.**	....	An aqueous solution of silver nitrate and ethylen-diamin corresponding in strength to 10 per cent. solution of silver nitrate.

Medicines.	Dose for Adult.	Gm. or Cc.	Action and Uses.
Argentum, *i*...........	....	....	*Silver*. Internally, astringent and antiseptic. Externally caustic, astringent, stimulant, and germicide.
citras...............	Locally.	....	*Itrol*. 1: 10,000 to 1: 4000 solutions and 1 to 2 per cent. ointments.
colloidale...........	gr. 1/4–1/2	0.016–0.065	*Collargol, soluble silver*. Intravenously, 1 to 2 grains, or 1 dram of 15 per cent. ointment (ung. Credé) by inunction in septic diseases.
cyanidum...........	gr. 1/60–1/20	0.001–0.003	Sedative in epilepsy and chorea.
fluoridum...........	Externally.	....	*Tachiol*. Powerful antiseptic in 1: 1000 to 1: 100 solutions.
iodidum.............	gr. 1/20–1/10	0.003–0.0065	Alterative.
lactas...............	Externally.	....	*Actol*. Antiseptic in 1: 1000 to 1: 200 solutions.

nitras	gr. ¼–½	0.016–0.03	Antiseptic and astringent. Externally, caustic in pure form and astringent and antiseptic in solutions of from 5 to 30 grains to 1 ounce.
oxidum	gr. ½–2	0.03–0.13	Sedative in epilepsy and chorea.
Argyrol	....	....	A silver salt combined with albumin from wheat. Antiseptic and antigonorrheic in 2 to 20 per cent. solutions.
Aristochin	gr. 2–15	0.13–1.0	*Diquinin carbonic ester.* Tasteless substitute for quinin.
Aristol	....	....	See *Thymolis iodidum.*
Arnica, *æ*	gr. 5–20	0.3–1.3	*Leopard's bane.* Alteraative. Externally, stimulant in bruises, etc.
emplastrum.			
extractum	gr. 1–3	0.6–0.2	
fluidextractum	♏5–10	0.3–0.6	
tinctura	♏5–20	0.3–1.3	
Arrhenal	gr. ⅜–3	0.025–0.2	Organic arsenic salt. Alterative. Used subcutaneously.
Arsenicum, *i*	....	....	*Arsenic.* Alterative, tonic, antimalarial.

Medicines.	Dose for Adult.	Gm. or Cc.	Action and Uses.
Arsenicum bromidum	gr. 1/60–1/15	0.001–0.004	Chiefly in diabetes.
chloridum	gr. 1/60–1/15	0.001–0.004	Alterative.
et hydrargyri iodidi liquoris	♏3–15	0.2–1.0	*Donovan's solution.* Alterative.
iodidum	gr. 1/20–1/5	0.003–0.013	Alterative.
trioxidum	gr. 1/60–1/15	0.001–0.004	*Arsenous acid, white arsenic.*
Artemisia, *æ*, absinthium	ʒ¼–1	1.0–4.0	*Absinth.* Stomachic, anthelmintic.
extractum	gr. 1–10	0.06–0.6	
fluidextractum	♏15–60	1.0–4.0	
pauciflora	ʒ¼–1	1.0–4.0	*Santonica, levant wormseed.* Contains santonin. Anthelmintic, emmenagogue.
Asafœtida, *æ*	gr. 2–15	0.13–1.0	*Asafetida.* Antispasmodic in hysteria, neurasthenia, etc. Expectorant; carminative for flatulence.
emulsum	f℥½–1	15.0–30.0	
pilulæ	2 to 5 pills.		
et aloes	2 to 4 pills.		
tinctura	ʒ½–1	2.0–4.0	
Asarum, *i*	gr. 10–30	0.6–2.0	*Wild ginger.* Carminative, diaphoretic, and diuretic.
tinctura	fʒ½–1	2.0–4.0	
Asclepias, *dis*	gr. 15–60	1.0–4.0	*Pleurisy root.* Expec-

fluidextractum	fʒ½–1	2.0–4.0	torant, diaphoretic, carminative.
incarnata	....	....	*White Indian hemp.* Diuretic.
tinctura	♏5–40	0.3–2.5	
Asparagin	gr. 1–2	0.065–0.13	*Althein.* From asparagus and marshmallow. Diuretic.
Aspidium, *i*	ʒ½–2	2.0–8.0	*Male fern; filix mas.* Vermifuge for tapeworms.
oleoresin	ʒ½–1	2.0–4.0	
Aspidosperma, *tis*	gr. 15–30	1.0–2.0	*Quebracho.* Respiratory stimulant and antispasmodic in various forms of asthma.
extractum	gr. 2–8	0.13–0.5	
fluidextractum	♏15–30	1.0–2.0	
tinctura	fʒ1–4	4.0–16.0	
Aspidospermināe sulphas	gr. $\frac{1}{64}$–$\frac{1}{32}$	0.001–0.002	
Aspirin	gr. 5–15	0.3–1.0	*Acetylsalicylic acid.* Antirheumatic and analgesic.
Atoxyl	gr. ½–3	0.03–0.2	*Sodium aminophenyl arsenate.* A relatively non-toxic organic arsenic compound.
Atropina, *æ*	gr. $\frac{1}{200}$–$\frac{1}{100}$	0.0003–0.00065	*Atropin.* Respiratory and circulatory stimulant, antisudorific, mydriatic.
methyl bromid	gr. $\frac{1}{10}$–$\frac{1}{8}$	0.006–0.012	
salicylas	gr. $\frac{1}{100}$–$\frac{1}{60}$	0.00065–0.001	
sulphas	gr. $\frac{1}{200}$–$\frac{1}{100}$	0.0003–0.00065	
valeras	gr. $\frac{1}{100}$–$\frac{1}{60}$	0.00065–0.001	

Medicines.	Dose for Adult.	Gm. or Cc.	Action and Uses.
Aurantii amari cortex..	ʒ¼–½	1.0–2.0	*Bitter orange-peel.* Aromatic bitter and carminative.
fluidextractum.....	♏10–30	0.6–2.0	
tinctura..........	fʒ½–2	0.2–8.0	
dulcis cortex........	ʒ¼–½	1.0–2.0	*Sweet orange-peel.* Flavoring agent.
syrupus...........	ad. lib.		
tinctura..........	fʒ1–2	4.0–8.0	
florum syrupus......	ad. lib.		
Aurum, *i*.............	....	....	*Gold.* Alterative in syphilis and nervous disorders.
bromidum..........	gr. 1/60–1/15	0.001–0.004	
chloridum...........	gr. 1/60–1/15	0.001–0.004	
cyanidum...........	gr. 1/20–1/10	0.003–0.006	
et sodii chloridum....	gr. 1/30–1/8	0.002–0.008	
Balsamum, *i*, gurjunæ..	fʒ½–2	2.0–8.0	*Gurjun balsam; wood oil.* Employed locally in leprosy. Also internally as an expectorant.
peruvianum.........	♏5–30	0.3–2.0	*Balsam of Peru.* Expectorant and urinary disinfectant. Used externally in indolent ulcers, scabies, ringworm, and chilblains.

tolutanum..........	♏5–30	0.3–2.0	*Balsam of Tolu.* Expectorant and flavoring agent.
Baptisia, *æ*, tinctoria...	gr. 5–15	0.3–1.0	*Wild indigo.* Stimulant in scarlatina, typhoid fever, and dysentery. Cathartic.
tinctura............	♏5–30	0.3–2.0	
Barberry..............	....	....	See *Berberis.*
Barium, *i*, chloridum ..	gr.½–1½	0.03–0.1	Cardiac stimulant and alterative
sulphidum..........	gr. ⅙–1	0.01–0.065	Alterative in syphilis; also depilatory.
Basham's mixture......	....	....	See *Liquor ferri et ammonii acetatis.*
Bearberry.............	....	....	See *Uva ursi.*
Belladonna, *æ*, folia....	gr. ½–2	0.03–0.13	Respiratory and circulatory stimulant, mydriatic; antispasmodic in asthma, irritable bladder, colic, and whooping-cough. Arrests secretion of sweat, saliva, and milk. Locally, sedative.
emplastrum.........	Externally.		
extractum foliorum..	gr. ¼–½	0.016–0.03	
fluidextractum radicis	♏1–5	0.06–0.3	
linimentum..........	Externally.		
radix...............	gr. ½–2	0.03–0.13	
tinctura............	♏1–30	0.06–2	
unguentum..........	Externally.		
Benzanilid............	gr. 3–12	0.2–0.8	Similar to acetanilid.
Benzinum, *i*..........	♏5–10	0.3–0.6	*Benzin.* Internally in cough. Externally, for lice.

Medicines.	Dose for Adult.	Gm. or Cc.	Action and Uses.
Benzoinum, *i*.	gr. 5–30	0.3–2.0	*Benzoin.* A stimulant expectorant, diuretic, and antiseptic. Renders urine acid. Externally, dressing for small wounds.
tinctura	fʒ ½–1	2.0–4.0	
composita	fʒ ½–1	2.0–4.0	
Benzonaphtol	....	....	See *Betanaphtol benzoate.*
Benzosol	....	....	See *Guaiacol benzoate.*
Benzosulphinidum, *i*.	gr. 1–5	0.065–0.3	*Saccharin.* Substitute for sugar, especially in diabetes.
Berberinæ hydrochloridum	gr. 5–15	0.3–1.0	Bitter tonic and antiperiodic.
sulphas	gr. 5–15	0.3–1.0	
Berberis, *dis*	gr. 15–30	1.0–2.0	*Barberry.* Alterative, diuretic, laxative.
fluidextractum	♏10–60	0.6–2.0	
Beta-eucain	....	....	See *Eucain.*
Betanaphtol	gr. 3–10	0.2–0.6	Antiseptic and germicide; also vermifuge.
bismuth	gr. 5–30	0.3–2.0	*Orphol.* Antiseptic.
Betol	gr. 2–8	0.13–0.5	*Naphto-salol.* Antiseptic.
Biogen	gr. 5–15	0.3–1.0	*Magnesium peroxid.* Alterative.

Bismuthum, *i*.			*Bismuth*. Protective, antacid, astringent, and feeble antiseptic. Especially useful in gastric and intestinal inflammation and diarrhea.
citras	gr. 1–3	0.06–0.2	
et ammonii citras	gr. 1–5	0.06–0.3	
oxidum	gr. 5–20	0.3–1.3	
oxyiodidum	Externally.		
phosphas	gr. 3–8	0.2–0.6	
subcarbonas	gr. 5–30	0.3–2.0	
subgallas	gr. 5–30	0.3–2.0	
subnitras	gr. 5–30	0.3–2.0	
subsalicylas	gr. 5–30	0.3–2.0	
tannas	gr. 5–30	0.3–2.0	
Bismutose	gr. 30–60	2.0–4.0	Composed of *bismuth* and *albumin*, containing 20 per cent. of former.
Bitter almond			See *Amygdala amara*.
apple			See *Colocynth*.
candytuft			See *Iberis amara*.
orange-peel			See *Aurantii amari cortex*.
sweet			See *Dulcamara*.
Blackberry			See *Rubus*.
Black cohosh			See *Cimicifuga*.
draught			See *Sennæ infusum compositum*.
haw			See *Viburnum prunifolium*.
hellebore			See *Helleborus niger*.

Medicines.	Dose for Adult.	Gm. or Cc.	Action and Uses.
Black snakeroot	....	....	See *Cimicifuga.*
wash	....	....	See *Lotio nigra.*
Blatta orientalis	gr. 3–5	0.2–0.3	*Cockroach.* Diuretic.
Blaud's pills	....	....	See *Ferri carbonas pilulæ.*
Bloodroot	....	....	See *Sanguinaria.*
Blue cohosh	....	....	See *Caulophyllum.*
flag	....	....	See *Iris versicolor.*
mass	....	....	See *Hydrargyri massa.*
pill	....	....	See *Hydrargyri massa.*
vitriol	....	....	See *Cupri sulphas.*
Boldoa fragrans	gr. 1–3	0.065–0.2	*Boldo.* Stomachic, diuretic, alterative.
tinctura	♏10–20	0.6–1.3	
Boneset	....	....	See *Eupatorium.*
Bone-marrow	....	....	See *Medulla ossium rubra.*
Borax	....	....	See *Sodii boras.*
Brandy	ʒ2–4	8.0–16.0	See *Spiritus vini gallici.*
Brayera, *a*	....	....	See *Cusso.*
Bornyval	♏4–8	0.25–0.5	*Borneol valerate.*
Bromalbacid	gr. 5–10	0.3–0.6	Contains 6 per cent of bromin. Antispasmodic.
Bromalin	gr. 10–30	0.6–2.0	Antispasmodic.

Brometone	gr. 5–10	0.3–0.6	Substitute for bromids.
Bromipin	gr. 10–60	0.6–4.0	Compound of *bromin* (33 per cent.) with *sesame oil*. Substitute for bromids.
Bromocoll	gr. 10–60	0.6–4.0	*Bromin-tannin-gelatin compound*. Substitute for bromids.
Bromoformum, *i*	♏½–2	0.03–0.13	*Bromoform*. Chiefly used as sedative in whooping-cough.
Bromol	....	....	See *Tribromophenol*.
Bromopyrin	gr. 5–20	0.3–1.3	*Antipyrin monobromid*.
Bromum, *i*	Externally.	....	*Bromin*. Caustic and deodorant.
Bromural	gr. 5–10	0.3–0.6	*Bromin-urea compound*, Hypnotic.
Broom	....	....	See *Scoparius*.
Brown mixture	....	....	See *Glycyrrhiza mistura compositus*.
Brucina, *æ*	gr. 1/12–1/2	0.005–0.03	*Brucin*. An alkaloid of nux vomica, resembling strychnin in action.
nitras	gr. 1/12–1/2	0.005–0.03	
sulphas	gr. 1/12–1/2	0.005–0.03	
Bryonia, *æ*	gr. 10–60	0.6–4.0	*Bryony*. Hydragogue cathartic, emmenagogue, vesicant.
fluidextractum	♏10–60	0.6–4.0	
tinctura	f℥1–2	4.0–8.0	
Bryonin	gr. 1/6–1/3	0.01–0.02	

Medicines.	Dose for Adult.	Gm. or Cc.	Action and Uses.
akeroot	....	....	See *Cimicifuga.*
....	....	....	See *Lotio nigra.*
ientalis........	gr. 3–5	0.2–0.3	*Cockroach.* Diuretic.
ills............	....	....	See *Ferri carbonas pilulæ.*
....	....	....	See *Sanguinaria.*
....	....	....	See *Caulophyllum.*
....	....	....	See *Iris versicolor.*
....	....	....	See *Hydrargyri massa.*
....	....	....	See *Hydrargyri massa.*
....	....	....	See *Cupri sulphas.*
....	gr. 1–3	0.065–0.2	*Boldo.* Stomachic, diuretic, alterative.
....	♏10–20	0.6–1.3	
....	....	....	See *Eupatorium.*
....	....	....	See *Medulla ossium rubra.*
....	....	....	See *Sodii boras.*
....	ʒ2–4	8.0–16.0	See *Spiritus vini gallici.*
....	....	....	See *Cusso.*
....	♏4–8	0.25–0.5	*Borneol valerate.*
....	gr. 5–10	0.3–0.6	Contains 6 per cent of bromin. Antispasmodic.
....	gr. 10–30	0.6–2.0	Antispasmodic.

[illegible]	gr. 5–10	0.3–0.6	Substitute for bromids.
[illegible]	gr. 10–60	0.6–4.0	Compound of *bromin* (33 per cent.) with *sesame oil*. Substitute for bromids.
[illegible]	gr. 10–60	0.6–4.0	*Bromin-tannin-gelatin compound*. Substitute for bromids.
[illegible]rmum, *i*.	♏½–2	0.03–0.13	*Bromoform*. Chiefly used as sedative in whooping-cough.
[illegible]	....	....	See *Tribromophenol*.
[illegible]pyrin	gr. 5–20	0.3–1.3	*Antipyrin monobromid*.
[illegible]um, *i*.	Externally.	....	*Bromin*. Caustic and deodorant.
Bromural	gr. 5–10	0.3–0.6	*Bromin-urea compound*. Hypnotic.
Broom	....	....	See *Scoparius*.
Brown mixture	....	....	See *Glycyrrhiza mistura compositus*.
Brucina, *æ*	gr. 1/12–1/2	0.005–0.03	*Brucin*. An alkaloid of nux vomica, resembling strychnin in action.
nitras	gr. 1/12–1/2	0.005–0.03	
sulphas	gr. 1/12–1/2	0.005–0.03	
Bryonia, *æ*	gr. 10–60	0.6–4.0	*Bryony*. Hydragogue cathartic, emmenagogue, vesicant.
fluidextractum	♏10–60	0.6–4.0	
tinctura	f℥1–2	4.0–8.0	
Bryonin	gr. 1/6–1/3	0.01–0.02	

Medicines.	Dose for Adult.	Gm. or Cc.	Action and Uses.
Benzoinum, *i.*	gr. 5–30	0.3–2.0	*Benzoin.* A stimulant expectorant, diuretic, and antiseptic. Renders urine acid. Externally, dressing for small wounds.
tinctura	fʒ½–1	2.0–4.0	
composita	fʒ½–1	2.0–4.0	
Benzonaphtol	....	....	See *Betanaphtol benzoate.*
Benzosol	....	....	See *Guaiacol benzoate.*
Benzosulphinidum, *i.*	gr. 1–5	0.065–0.3	*Saccharin.* Substitute for sugar, especially in diabetes.
Berberinæ hydrochloridum	gr. 5–15	0.3–1.0	Bitter tonic and antiperiodic.
sulphas	gr. 5–15	0.3–1.0	
Berberis, *dis*	gr. 15–30	1.0–2.0	*Barberry.* Alterative, diuretic, laxative.
fluidextractum	♏10–60	0.6–2.0	
Beta-eucain	....	....	See *Eucain.*
Betanaphtol	gr. 3–10	0.2–0.6	Antiseptic and germicide; also vermifuge.
bismuth	gr. 5–30	0.3–2.0	*Orphol.* Antiseptic.
Betol	gr. 2–8	0.13–0.5	*Naphto-salol.* Antiseptic.
Biogen	gr. 5–15	0.3–1.0	*Magnesium peroxid.* Alterative.

Bismuthum, *i*	....	....	***Bismuth.*** Protective, antacid, astringent, and feeble antiseptic. Especially useful in gastric and intestinal inflammation and diarrhea.
citras	gr. 1–3	0.06–0.2	
et ammonii citras	gr. 1–5	0.06–0.3	
oxidum	gr. 5–20	0.3–1.3	
oxyiodidum	Externally.		
phosphas	gr. 3–8	0.2–0.6	
subcarbonas	gr. 5–30	0.3–2.0	
subgallas	gr. 5–30	0.3–2.0	
subnitras	gr. 5–30	0.3–2.0	
subsalicylas	gr. 5–30	0.3–2.0	
tannas	gr. 5–30	0.3–2.0	
Bismutose	gr. 30–60	2.0–4.0	Composed of *bismuth* and *albumin*, containing 20 per cent. of former.
Bitter almond	....	....	See *Amygdala amara.*
apple	....	....	See *Colocynth.*
candytuft	....	....	See *Iberis amara.*
orange-peel	....	....	See *Aurantii amari cortex.*
sweet	....	....	See *Dulcamara.*
Blackberry	....	....	See *Rubus.*
Black cohosh	....	....	See *Cimicifuga.*
draught	....	....	See *Sennæ infusum compositum.*
haw	....	....	See *Viburnum prunifolium.*
hellebore	....	....	See *Helleborus niger.*

Medicines.	Dose for Adult.	Gm. or Cc.	Action and Uses.
Black snakeroot	....	....	See *Cimicifuga.*
wash	....	....	See *Lotio nigra.*
Blatta orientalis	gr. 3-5	0.2–0.3	*Cockroach.* Diuretic.
Blaud's pills	....	....	See *Ferri carbonas pilulæ.*
Bloodroot	....	....	See *Sanguinaria.*
Blue cohosh	....	....	See *Caulophyllum.*
flag	....	....	See *Iris versicolor.*
mass	....	....	See *Hydrargyri massa.*
pill	....	....	See *Hydrargyri massa.*
vitriol	....	....	See *Cupri sulphas.*
Boldoa fragrans	gr. 1-3	0.065–0.2	*Boldo.* Stomachic, diuretic, alterative.
tinctura	♏10–20	0.6–1.3	
Boneset	....	....	See *Eupatorium.*
Bone-marrow	....	....	See *Medulla ossium rubra.*
Borax	....	....	See *Sodii boras.*
Brandy	ʒ2–4	8.0–16.0	See *Spiritus vini gallici.*
Brayera, *a*	....	....	See *Cusso.*
Bornyval	♏4–8	0.25–0.5	*Borneol valerate.*
Bromalbacid	gr. 5–10	0.3-0.6	Contains 6 per cent of bromin. Antispasmodic.
Bromalin	gr. 10–30	0.6–2.0	Antispasmodic.

Brometone	gr. 5–10	0.3–0.6	Substitute for bromids.
Bromipin	gr. 10–60	0.6–4.0	Compound of *bromin* (33 per cent.) with *sesame oil*. Substitute for bromids.
Bromocoll	gr. 10–60	0.6–4.0	*Bromin-tannin-gelatin compound*. Substitute for bromids.
Bromoformum, *i*	♏$\frac{1}{2}$–2	0.03–0.13	*Bromoform*. Chiefly used as sedative in whooping-cough.
Bromol	....	....	See *Tribromophenol*.
Bromopyrin	gr. 5–20	0.3–1.3	*Antipyrin monobromid*.
Bromum, *i*	Externally.	....	*Bromin*. Caustic and deodorant.
Bromural	gr. 5–10	0.3–0.6	*Bromin-urea compound*. Hypnotic.
Broom	....	....	See *Scoparius*.
Brown mixture	....	....	See *Glycyrrhiza mistura compositus*.
Brucina, *æ*	gr. $\frac{1}{12}$–$\frac{1}{2}$	0.005–0.03	*Brucin*. An alkaloid of nux vomica, resembling strychnin in action.
nitras	gr. $\frac{1}{12}$–$\frac{1}{2}$	0.005–0.03	
sulphas	gr. $\frac{1}{12}$–$\frac{1}{2}$	0.005–0.03	
Bryonia, *æ*	gr. 10–60	0.6–4.0	*Bryony*. Hydragogue cathartic, emmenagogue, vesicant.
fluidextractum	♏10–60	0.6–4.0	
tinctura	f℥1–2	4.0–8.0	
Bryonin	gr. $\frac{1}{6}$–$\frac{1}{3}$	0.01–0.02	

Medicines.	Dose for Adult.	Gm. or Cc.	Action and Uses.
Black snakeroot	....	....	See *Cimicifuga*.
wash	....	....	See *Lotio nigra*.
Blatta orientalis	gr. 3–5	0.2–0.3	*Cockroach*. Diuretic.
Blaud's pills	....	....	See *Ferri carbonas pilulæ*.
Bloodroot	....	....	See *Sanguinaria*.
Blue cohosh	....	....	See *Caulophyllum*.
flag	....	....	See *Iris versicolor*.
mass	....	....	See *Hydrargyri massa*.
pill	....	....	See *Hydrargyri massa*.
vitriol	....	....	See *Cupri sulphas*.
Boldoa fragrans	gr. 1–3	0.065–0.2	*Boldo*. Stomachic, diuretic, alterative.
tinctura	♏10–20	0.6–1.3	
Boneset	....	....	See *Eupatorium*.
Bone-marrow	....	....	See *Medulla ossium rubra*.
Borax	....	....	See *Sodii boras*.
Brandy	ʒ2–4	8.0–16.0	See *Spiritus vini gallici*.
Brayera, *a*	....	....	See *Cusso*.
Bornyval	♏4–8	0.25–0.5	*Borneol valerate*.
Bromalbacid	gr. 5–10	0.3–0.6	Contains 6 per cent of bromin. Antispasmodic.
Bromalin	gr. 10–30	0.6–2.0	Antispasmodic.

Brometone	gr. 5–10	0.3–0.6	Substitute for bromids.
Bromipin	gr. 10–60	0.6–4.0	Compound of *bromin* (33 per cent.) with *sesame oil.* Substitute for bromids.
Bromocoll	gr. 10–60	0.6–4.0	*Bromin-tannin-gelatin compound.* Substitute for bromids.
Bromoformum, *i*	♏½–2	0.03–0.13	*Bromoform.* Chiefly used as sedative in whooping-cough.
Bromol	....	....	See *Tribromophenol.*
Bromopyrin	gr. 5–20	0.3–1.3	*Antipyrin monobromid.*
Bromum, *i*	Externally.	....	*Bromin.* Caustic and deodorant.
Bromural	gr. 5–10	0.3–0.6	*Bromin-urea compound,* Hypnotic.
Broom	....	....	See *Scoparius.*
Brown mixture	....	....	See *Glycyrrhiza mistura compositus.*
Brucina, *æ*	gr. 1/12–1/2	0.005–0.03	*Brucin.* An alkaloid of nux vomica, resembling strychnin in action.
nitras	gr. 1/12–1/2	0.005–0.03	
sulphas	gr. 1/12–1/2	0.005–0.03	
Bryonia, *æ*	gr. 10–60	0.6–4.0	*Bryony.* Hydragogue cathartic, emmenagogue, vesicant.
fluidextractum	♏10–60	0.6–4.0	
tinctura	f℥1–2	4.0–8.0	
Bryonin	gr. 1/6–1/3	0.01–0.02	

Medicines.	Dose for Adult.	Gm. or Cc.	Action and Uses.
Buchu (indeclinable)	gr. 15–30	1.0–2.0	*Buchu.* Diuretic and stimulant to genito-urinary tract.
fluidextractum	♏15–30	1.0–2.0	
infusum	f℥½–2	15.0–60.0	
tinctura	fʒ1–2	4.0–8.0	
Buckthorn	....	....	See *Rhamnus cathartica.*
Burdock	....	....	See *Lappa.*
Burgundy pitch	....	....	See *Pix burgundica.*
Butternut	....	....	See *Juglans.*
Butyl-chloral hydras	gr. 5–20	0.3–1.3	*Croton-chloral hydrate.* Analgesic in neuralgia.
Cactus, *i*, grandiflorus, *i*	....	....	*Night-blooming cereus.* Heart tonic.
fluidextractum	♏5–20	0.3–1.3	
tinctura	♏5–30	0.3–2.0	
Cadmium, *ii*	....	....	*Cadmium.* Iodid in 10 per cent. ointment in scrofulous glands and inflamed joints. Salicylate or sulphate (1 per cent. lotion) as antiseptic and astringent in eye inflammation and gonorrhea. Sulphate also alterative.
iodidum	Externally.		
salicylas	Externally.		
sulphas	gr. 1/12–1/6	0.005–0.01	

Caffeina, *æ*	gr. 1–3	0.06–0.2	*Caffein.* **Cardiac and respiratory stimulant and diuretic.**
citrata	gr. 2–10	0.13–0.6	
effervescens	ʒ1–3	4.0–12.0	
hydrobromid	gr. ½–5	0.03–0.3	
sodio-benzoas	gr. 2–5	0.13–0.3	
valeras	gr. 2–5	0.13–0.3	
Cajuputi oleum	♏2–10	0.13–0.6	*Cajuput oil.* Rubefacient, carminative, and expectorant.
spiritus	♏5–20	0.3–1.6	
Calabar bean	....	....	See *Physostigma.*
Calamina, *æ*	Externally.	....	*Calamine.* Impure zinc carbonate. Astringent and absorbent. Used in inflammatory skin diseases.
Calamus, *i*	gr. 15–60	1.0–4.0	*Sweet flag.* Stomachic and carminative.
extractum	gr. 2–8	0.13–0.5	
fluidextractum	♏15–60	1.0–4.0	
infusum	f℥1–2	30.0–60.0	
Calcium, *ii*	....	....	*Calcium.* Antacid and astringent. Used internally in acid dyspepsia and diarrhea. Chlorid internally in hemorrhage. Phosphate in nervous diseases and rickets. Hypophosphite in tuber-
bromidum	gr. 10–20	0.6–1.3	
carbonas præcipitatus	gr. 10–60	0.6–4.0	
chloridum	gr. 5–15	0.3–1.0	
glycerophosphas	gr. 3–10	0.2–0.6	
hypophosphis	gr. 3–15	0.2–1.0	
iodidum	gr. 1–5	0.06–0.3	
lactas	gr. 1–15	0.06–1.0	

Medicines.	Dose for Adult.	Gm. or Cc.	Action and Uses.
Calcium lactophosphas.	gr. 3–10	0.2–0.6	culosis. Sulphite internally and externally as antiseptic. Sulphid prevents pus formation. Glycerophophate in nervous diseases.
permanganas	gr. 1–2	0.06–0.13	
peroxid	gr. 3–10	0.2–0.6	
phosphas	gr. 5–20	0.3–1.3	
saccharas	gr. 5–30	0.3–2.0	
sulphidum	gr. ¼–1	0.016–0.06	
sulphis	gr. 1–5	0.06–0.3	
Calendula, *æ*	gr. 15–60	1.0–4.0	*Marigold.* Alterative, resolvent, febrifuge. Tincture as an embrocation in sprains, etc.
extractum	gr. 2–10	0.13–0.6	
fluidextractum	♏15–60	1.0–4.0	
tinctura	fʒ½–2	2.0–8.0	
Calomel	....	....	See *Hydrargyri chloridum mite.*
Calumba, *æ*	gr. 5–30	0.3–2.0	*Columbo.* Bitter tonic for feeble digestion; non-astringent.
extractum	gr. 1–10	0.06–0.6	
fluidextractum	♏5–30	0.3–2.0	
infusum	f℥½–1	15.0–30.0	
tinctura	fʒ½–2	2.0–8.0	
Calx, *cis*	....	....	*Lime.* Escharotic, depilatory, disinfectant.
chlorata	....	....	*Bleaching powder.* Disinfectant.
linimentum	**Externally.**	....	***Carron oil.* For burns.**
liquor	**f℥½–2**	**15.0–60.0**	***Lime-water.* An acid.**

sulphurata	gr. 1/10–1/2	0.006–0.03	*Crude calcium sulphid.* Depilatory. Internally, in pustular skin diseases.
syrupus	fʒ ½–1	2.0–4.0	Used in diarrhea, rheumatism, and cystitis.
Cambogia, *æ*	gr. ½–5	0.03–0.3	*Gamboge.* Drastic cathartic.
Camphora, *æ*	gr. 2–10	0.13–0.6	*Camphor.* Diffusible stimulant, antispasmodic, and carminative. Useful in chordee and genital irritation. Externally, in liniment as a rubefacient.
aqua	fʒ 1–8	4.0–30.0	
ceratum	Externally.		
linimentum	Externally.		
monobromata	gr. 2–5	0.13–0.3	
oleum	♏1–5	0.06–0.3	
spiritus	♏10–60	0.6–4.0	
Canada fleabane	....	....	See *Erigeron.*
Cannabinon	gr. ¼–1	0.016–0.06	Resin from *Cannabis indica.*
Cannabin tannas	gr. 2–10	0.13–0.6	A powder prepared from *Cannabis indica.*
Cannabis, *is*, indica, *æ*	gr. 2–5	0.13–0.3	*Indian hemp; hashish.* Antispasmodic, antineuralgic anodyne. Cough sedative in tuberculosis. Of value in migraine or sick headache.
extractum	gr. ¼–½	0.016–0.03	
fluidextractum	♏3–5	0.2–0.3	
tinctura	♏5–30	0.3–2.0	

Medicines.	Dose for Adult.	Gm. or Cc.	Action and Uses.
Cantharidatum, *i*, collodium	Externally.	....	*Cantharidal collodion.* 60 per cent. cantharides.
Cantharidin	gr. $\frac{1}{1500}$	0.00004	Principle of cantharides. Used hypodermically in tuberculosis.
Cantharis, *idis*	gr. $\frac{1}{8}$–1	0.01–0.06	*Cantharides: spanish fly.* Externally, powerful vesicant and counter-irritant. Internally, the tincture is used as an emmenagogue, aphrodisiac, and genito-urinary stimulant.
ceratum	Externally.		
emplastrum	Externally.		
tinctura	♏1–5	0.06–0.3	
Capsicum, *i*	gr. 1–8	0.06–0.5	*Cayenne pepper.* Stomachic in atony of stomach and dyspepsia of drunkards. Carminative. Locally as a gargle in sore throat, and externally as a rubefacient.
emplastrum	Externally.		
extractum	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$–2	0.03–0.13	
fluidextractum	♏1–5	0.06–0.3	
infusum	fʒ2–4	8.0–16.0	
oleoresin	♏$\frac{1}{4}$–1	0.016–0.06	
tinctura	♏5–20	0.3–1.3	
et myrrhæ	♏10–60	0.6–4.0	

Caraway	. . . .	. . . .	See *Carum.*
Carbo, *onis*, animalis	**gr. 10–40**	**0.6–2.6**	*Animal charcoal.* Absorbent.
purificatus	**gr. 10–40**	**0.6–2.6**	
ligni	**gr. 15–60**	**1.0–4.0**	*Wood charcoal.* Absorbent. Used internally in flatulent dyspepsia and externally in **dressings for foul ulcers.**
Cardamomum, *i*	gr. 5–20	0.3–1.3	***Cardamom.* Stomachic and carminative. Useful in colic and as a flavoring agent.**
tinctura	fʒ 1–2	4.0–8.0	
compound	fʒ 1–2	4.0–8.0	
Carniferrin	**gr. 8–15**	0.5–1.0	**Prepared from meat and iron.**
Caroid	**gr. 3–10**	0.2–0.6	Vegetable digestant from *papaw.*
Carpaina, *æ*	**gr. $\frac{1}{30}$–$\frac{1}{6}$**	0.002–0.01	Alkaloid from *Carica papaya.* Substitute for digitalis.
Carron oil	. . . .	. . . .	See *Linimentum calcis.*
Carum, *i*	**gr. 10–30**	0.6–2.0	*Caraway.* Aromatic, carminative, flavoring **agent.**
aqua	**f℥ ½–1**	15.0–30.0	
oleum	**♏1–6**	0.06–0.35	
Caryophyllus, *i*	gr. 5–15	0.3–1.0	***Cloves.* Carminative, stomachic. Oil used locally in toothache.**
infusum	**f℥ ½–1**	15.0–30.0	
oleum	**♏1–5**	0.06–0.3	
Cascara sagrada	. . . .	. . . .	**See *Rhamnus purshiana.***

Medicines.	Dose for Adult.	Gm. or Cc.	Action and Uses.
Cascarilla, *æ*	gr. 15–30	1.0–2.0	*Cascarilla.* Stomachic in gastric and intestinal atony.
extractum	gr. 5–8	0.3–0.5	
infusum	f℥½–2	15.0–60.0	
tinctura	fʒ½–2	2.0–8.0	
Cassia, *æ*	....	....	*Purging cassia.* Cathartic.
fistula	ʒ1–2	4.0–8.0	
Castanea	gr. 15–60	1.0–4.0	*Chestnut leaves.* Sedative and astringent in whooping-cough.
fluidextractum	♏20–60	1.3–4.0	
infusum	f℥½–1	15.0–30.0	
Castor oil	....	....	See *Oleum ricini.*
Castoreum, *i*	gr. 10–30	0.6–2.0	Substance from preputial follicles of the beaver. Antispasmodic like musk.
tinctura	fʒ½–1	2.0–4.0	
Cataplasma kaolini	Externally.	....	*Clay paste.* Substitute for meal poultice.
Cataria, *æ*	gr. 15–60	1.0–4.0	*Catnip.* Stomachic, carminative, sedative.
fluidextractum	fʒ1–2	4.0–8.0	
Catechu (indeclinable)	gr. 10–30	0.6–2.0	*Catechu.* Astringent. Replaced by *Gambir* in Pharmacopœia of 1900.
tinctura compositum	fʒ½–2	2.0–8.0	
trochisci	1 occasionally.		
Caulophyllum, *i*	gr. 10–30	0.6–2.0	*Blue cohosh.* Uterine sedative.
extractum	gr. 2–5	0.13–0.3	

fluidextractum	♏10–30	0.6–2.0	
tinctura	fʒ1–2	4.0–8.0	
Cayenne pepper	....	....	**See *Capsicum*.**
Celery seeds	....	....	See *Apium graveolens*.
Cephaëline	gr. 1/12–1/6	0.005–0.01	Powerful emetic from *ipecac*.
Cera, *æ*, alba, flava	....	....	*Wax, white, yellow.*
Ceratum, *i*	Externally.	....	*Cerate.*
Cerevisiæ fermentum	℥½–1	15.0–30.0	*Yeast.* Added to poultices for unhealthy wounds. Internally, in boils and diabetes.
Cerium, *i* oxalas.	gr. 1–5	0.06–0.3	*Cerium.* Gastric sedative, especially in vomiting of pregnancy.
Cetaceum, *i*	Externally.	....	*Spermaceti.*
ceratum	Externally.		
Cetraria, *æ*	ʒ½–1	2.0–4.0	*Iceland-moss.* Demulcent in gastric, pulmonary inflammations.
decoctum	f℥1–4	30.0–120.0	
Chalk	....	....	See *Creta*.
Chamomile	....	....	See *Anthemis*.
Charcoal	....	....	See *Carbo*.
Chaulmoogra oil	....	....	See *Oleum gynocardiæ*.
Chelidonium, *ii*	ʒ1–2	4.0–8.0	*Celandine.* Alterative, cathartic, expectorant, diaphoretic, and diuretic.
extractum	gr. 5–10	0.3–0.6	
fluidextractum	fʒ½–1	2.0–4.0	
infusum	f℥½–2	15.0–60.0	

Medicines.	Dose for Adult.	Gm. or Cc.	Action and Uses.
Chelsea pensioner......	ʒ1–2	4.0–8.0	Guaiac resin, 10; magnesium carbonate, 10; sulphur, 15; molasses, 60. Chronic rheumatism and gout.
Chenopodium, *ii*.......	gr. 15–30	1.0–2.0	*American wormseed.* Chiefly for worms.
fluidextractum......	♏15–30	1.0–2.0	
oleum..............	♏2–10	0.13–0.6	
Cherry laurel..........	....	....	See *Laurocerasus.*
Chestnut leaves........	....	....	See *Castanea.*
Chimaphila, *æ*.........	gr. 15–60	1.0–4.0	*Pipsissewa.* Stimulant diuretic, almost equivalent to buchu.
extractum..........	gr. 3–10	0.2–0.6	
fluidextractum......	fʒ½–1	2.0–4.0	
Chinoidinum, *i*........	gr. 2–30	0.13–2.0	*Quinoidin.* Mixture of amorphous cinchona alkaloids.
Chinotropin...........	gr. 5–20	0.3–1.3	*Urotropin quinnate.* Urinary disinfectant.
Chirata, *æ*.............	gr. 15–30	1.0–2.0	*Chiretta.* Stomachic. Equivalent to gentian.
fluidextractum......	♏15–30	1.0–2.0	
tinctura............	fʒ½–1	2.0–4.0	
Chloralamid..........	....	....	See *Chloralformamidum.*
Chloralformamidum, *i*..	gr. 15–30	1.0–2.0	*Chloralamid.* Somnifacient.

Chloralose............	gr. 3-10	0.2-0.6	Somnifacient.
Chloralum, *i*, hydratum, *i*,...............	gr. 10-30	0.6-2.0	*Chloral-hydrate.* Hypnotic and anticonvulsant.
camphoratum, *i*.....	....	....	*Camphorated chloral.* Valuable rubefacient application in muscular rheumatism and neuralgia.
Chloretone............	gr. 5-15	0.3-1.0	*Chlorobutanol.* Somnifacient.
Chlori, aqua...........	fʒ1-2	4.0-8.0	*Chlorine water.* Internal and external antiseptic.
Chlorodyne............	♏5-15	0.3-1.0	Solution of morphin, chloroform, cannabis indica, hydrocyanic acid, mint, and capsicum. Anodyne.
Chloroformum, *i*.......	♏2-20	0.13-1.3	*Chloroform.* General anesthetic by inhalation. Internally, antispasmodic, carminative, and vermifuge. Externally, rubefacient.
aqua................	fʒ1-4	4.0-15.0	
elixir compositum...	♏10-40	0.6-2.6	
emulsum............	fʒ1-4	4.0-15.0	
linimentum.........	Externally.		
spiritus.............	fʒ½-1	2.0-4.0	
Chondrus, *i*...........	....	....	*Irish moss.* Demulcent.

Medicines.	Dose for Adult.	Gm. or Cc.	Action and Uses.
Chrysarobinum, *i*......	Externally.	....	*Chrysarobin.* Externally as a stimulant and parasiticide in certain skin diseases. Also for hemorrhoids.
Cimicifuga, *æ*..........	gr. 5–30	0.3–2.0	*Black snakeroot* or *black cohosh.* Antispasmodic in chorea; antirheumatic and uterine stimulant.
extractum..........	gr. 1–8	0.06–0.5	
fluidextractum......	♏5–30	0.3–2.0	
tinctura............	fʒ½–1	2.0–4.0	
Cimicifugin............	gr. 1–5	0.06–0.3	*Macrotin* (eclectic). Resin from cimicifuga.
Cinchona, *æ*...........	gr. 10–60	0.6–4.0	*Peruvian bark.* Antimalarial and bitter tonic. See also *Quinin.*
elixir...............	fʒ1–2	4.0–8.0	
et ferri...........	fʒ1–2	4.0–8.0	
et strychninæ...	fʒ1–2	4.0–8.0	
pepsini et strychninæ	fʒ1–2	4.0–8.0	
extractum..........	gr. 5–15	0.3–1.0	
fluidextractum......	♏15–60	1.0–4.0	
infusum............	f℥½–2	15.0–60.0	
rubra...............	gr. 10–60	0.6–4.0	
tinctura............	fʒ1–2	4.0–8.0	
compositum.......	fʒ1–2	4.0–8.0	*Huxham's tincture.*

Cinchonidina, *æ*	gr. 1–30	0.06–2.0	*Cinchonidin.*
salicylas	gr. 5–30	0.3–2.0	
sulphas	gr. 5–30	0.3–2.0	
Cinchonina, *æ*	gr. 5–30	0.3–2.0	
bisulphas	gr. 5–30	0.3–2.0	
hydrochloridum	gr. 5–30	0.3–2.0	
salicylas	gr. 5–30	0.3–2.0	
sulphas	gr. 5–30	0.3–2.0	
Cinnamomum, *i*	gr. 5–30	0.3–2.0	*Cinnamon.* Aromatic, carminative, astringent, and flavoring agent.
aqua	f℥ ½–1	15.0–30.0	
oleum	♏1–5	0.06–0.3	
spiritus	♏5–30	0.3–2.0	
tinctura	fʒ ½–2	2.0–8.0	
Citarin	gr. 15–30	1.0–2.0	Compound of formaldehyd and citric acid. Gout and rheumatism.
Citrine ointment	....	....	See *Hydrargyri nitratis unguentum.*
Cloves	....	....	See *Caryophyllus.*
Coca, *æ*	gr. 15–60	1.0–4.0	*Coca leaves, erythroxylon.* Nerve stimulant. Chiefly useful in convalescence from acute diseases. Active principle, *cocain.*
fluidextractum	♏10–60	0.6–4.0	
vinum	fʒ 2–4	0.8–15.0	
Cocaina, *æ*	gr. ⅛–1	0.008–0.06	*Cocain.* Local anesthetic; circulatory, respiratory, and cerebral
hydrochlorid	gr. ⅛–1	0.008–0.06	
oleatum	Externally.		

Medicines.	Dose for Adult.	Gm. or Cc.	Action and Uses.
			stimulant; anti-emetic and mydriatic.
Cocoa butter..........	....	....	See *Oleum theobromatis.*
Cocculus indicus.......	gr. 1–3	0.06–0.2	*Fish berries.* Active principle, *picrotoxin.* Cerebrospinal and respiratory stimulant, resembling strychnin in action. Locally, for lice.
decoctum...........	f℥1–2	4.0–8.0	
tinctura............	♏3–15	0.2–1.0	
Coccus, *i*..............	gr. 1–15	0.06–1.0	*Cochineal.* Recommended as antispasmodic, but chiefly used as a coloring agent.
tinctura............	♏15–30	1.0–2.0	
Codeina, *æ*............	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$–2	0.016–0.13	*Codein.* An alkaloid of opium.
hydrochlorid.........	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$–2	0.016–0.13	
phosphas...........	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$–2	0.016–0.13	
sulphas.............	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$–2	0.016–0.13	
Cod-liver oil...........	....	....	See *Oleum morrhuæ.*
Colchicina, *æ*..........	gr. $\frac{1}{130}$–$\frac{1}{50}$	0.0005–0.0013	
salicylas............	gr. $\frac{1}{130}$–$\frac{1}{50}$	0.0005–0.0013	
Colchicum, *i*..........	....	....	*Meadow saffron.* Alterative in gout and
cormus.............	gr. 2–8	0.13–0.5	

extractum	gr. ½–2	0.03–0.13	chronic rheumatism. Active principle, *colchicin.*
semen	gr. 1–5	0.06–0.3	
fluidextractum	♏1–5	0.06–0.3	
tinctura	♏10–40	0.6–2.6	
vinum	♏10–40	0.6–2.6	
Collodium, *i*	Externally.	....	*Collodion.* An ether-alcohol solution of gun-cotton. Painted over excoriations, etc.
cantharidatum	Externally.	....	*Blistering collodion.*
flexile	Externally.	....	*Flexible collodion.*
stypticum	Externally.	....	*Styptic collodion.*
Colocynthin	gr. ⅛–¼	0.008–0.016	
Colocynthis, *idis*	gr. 2–10	0.13–0.6	*Colocynth; bitter apple.* Drastic cathartic, seldom used alone.
extractum	gr. ¼–2	0.016–0.13	
compositum	gr. 5–15	0.3–1.0	
Coltsfoot	....	....	See *Fusilago.*
Columbin	gr. ½–1	0.03–0.06	
Columbo	....	....	See *Calumba.*
Condurango	gr. 15–30	1.0–2.0	*Condurango.* Stomachic and supposed specific for gastric cancer.
fluidextractum	♏20–60	1.3–4.0	
Condy's fluid	....	....	Solution of potassium permanganate. Disinfectant.
Conina, *æ*	gr. 1/50–1/10	0.0013–0.006	*Cicutin.* Liquid alkaloid of conium.
hydrobromid	gr. 1/50–1/10	0.0013–0.006	

Medicines.	Dose for Adult.	Gm. or Cc.	Action and Uses.
Conium, *ii*	gr. 1–5	0.06–0.3	*Poison hemlock.* Sedative and antispasmodic in asthma, whooping-cough, mania, chorea, tetanus. Locally, in poultices to cancerous and other painful sores.
extractum	gr. ½–2	0.03–0.13	
fluidextractum	♏1–5	0.06–0.3	
tinctura	♏10–60	0.6–4.0	
Convallaria, *æ*	gr. 2–10	0.13–0.6	*Lily-of-the-valley.* Heart stimulant and diuretic. Useful in cardiac dropsy.
extractum	gr. 2–8	0.13–0.5	
fluidextractum	♏2–10	0.13–0.6	
Copaiba, *æ*	♏10–60	0.6–4.0	*Copaiba* or *copaiva.* Stimulant diuretic and urinary disinfectant in gonorrhea when discharge is purulent and in chronic cystitis. Also stimulant expectorant.
massa	gr. 15–60	1.0–4.0	
oleum	♏5–15	0.3–1.0	
resina	gr. 5–15	0.3–1.0	
Copper	....	....	See *Cuprum.*
Coriandrum, *i*	gr. 10–30	0.6–2.0	*Coriander.* Stomachic and carminative.
fluidextractum	♏15–30	1.0–2.0	
oleum	♏2–5	0.13–0.3	

Corn ergot	....	....	See *Ustilago.*
silk	....	....	See *Zea mays.*
Cornus, *us*, circinata, *æ*,	gr. 15–60	1.0–4.0	*Round-leaved dogwood.* Like dogwood.
fluidextractum	♏15–60	1.0–4.0	
decoctum	f℥1-2	30.0–60.0	
Florida, *æ*	gr. 15–60	1.0–4.0	*Dogwood.* Astringent, tonic, febrifuge.
fluidextractum	♏15–60	1.0–4.0	
Corrosive sublimate	....	....	See *Hydrargyri chloridum corrosivum.*
Cotarnin hydrochloridum	gr. ¼–4	0.016–0.25	*Stypticin.* Allied to hydrastinin. Useful hypodermically or by mouth in uterine hemorrhage.
phthalas	gr. ¼–4	0.016–0.25	*Styptol.* Same use as cotarnin.
Coto	gr. 5–10	0.3–0.6	*Coto bark.* Astringent in diarrhea, cholera, and night-sweats.
tinctura	♏10–30	0.6–2.0	
Cotoin	gr. ½–2	0.03–0.13	Bitter principle of coto.
Cotton root	....	....	See *Gossypium.*
Couch grass	....	....	See *Triticum repens.*
Cowage	....	....	See *Macuna pruriens.*
Cramp bark	....	....	See *Viburnum opulus.*
Cranesbill	....	....	See *Geranium.*
Cream of tartar	....	....	See *Potassii bitartras.*

Medicines.	Dose for Adult.	Gm. or Cc.	Action and Uses.
Creosotum, *i*..........	♏1–10 or more.	0.06–0.6	*Creosote, creasote.* Antiseptic and expectorant. Useful in tuberculosis with purulent sputum. Also of value in gastro-intestinal fermentation.
aqua...............	fʒ1–4	4.0–15.0	
carbonas............	gr. 5–20	0.3–1.3	*Creosotal.* Valuable expectorant.
phosphas...........	gr. 5–20	0.3–1.3	*Phosote.* Substitute for creosote.
valeras.............	gr. 5–15	0.3–1.0	*Eosote.* Substitute for creosote.
Cresol................	Externally.	....	*Cresylic acid.* Mixture of cresols from coal-tar. More powerful disinfectant than phenol.
Creta, *æ*.............	....	....	*Chalk.* Antacid and astringent, Used in gastric acidity and diarrhea. Also in tooth-powders.
præparata..........	gr. 10–60	0.6–4.0	
mistura............	fʒ2–6	8.0–24.0	
Crocus, *i*.............	gr. 5–30	0.3–2.0	*Saffron.* Antispasmodic

tinctura	f℥1–2	4.0–8.0	and sedative. Recommended to promote eruptions in measles.
Croton chloral	....	....	See *Chloral hydrate, butyl.*
oil	....	....	See *Oleum tiglii.*
Cubeba, *æ*	gr. 15–60	1.0–4.0	*Cubeb.* Stimulant diuretic in gonorrhea and cystitis. Stimulant expectorant in late stages of acute bronchitis.
fluidextractum	♏15–60	1.0–4.0	
oleoresina	♏5–20	0.3–1.3	
oleum	♏5–20	0.3–1.3	
trochisci	1 occasionally.		
Culver's root	....	....	See *Leptandra.*
Cuprol	Externally.	....	*Copper nucleinate.* Antiseptic and astringent, especially in eye diseases (10 per cent. solution).
Cuprum, *i*	....	....	*Copper.* Sulphate internally as astringent in diarrhea; as emetic (5 grains) and as antidote to phosphorus. Externally, caustic and stimulant. Arsenite used as internal antiseptic.
acetas	gr. $\frac{1}{8}$–$\frac{1}{2}$	0.008–0.03	
arsenis	gr. $\frac{1}{120}$–$\frac{1}{40}$	0.0005–0.0015	
sulphas	gr. $\frac{1}{8}$–$\frac{1}{2}$	0.008–0.03	

Medicines.	Dose for Adult.	Gm. or Cc.	Action and Uses.
Curare	gr. $\frac{1}{20}$–$\frac{1}{2}$	0.0032–0.03	*Woorara.* Powerful nerve depressant. Occasionally given in tetanus and strychnin-poisoning.
Curarina, *æ*	gr. $\frac{1}{400}$–$\frac{1}{40}$	0.00016–0.0016	
Cypripedium, *ii*	gr. 15–30	1.0–2.0	*Ladies' slipper.* Antispasmodic. Similar to valerian.
extractum	gr. 2–6	0.13–0.4	
fluidextractum	♏15–30	1.0–2.0	
tinctura	fʒ1–2	4.0–8.0	
Cystogen	gr. 5–10	0.3–0.6	*Hexamethylenamina.* Similar to urotropin.
Damiana, *æ*	gr. 15–60	1.0–4.0	*Damiana.* Tonic in sexual debility and nervous exhaustion.
extractum	gr. 2–10	0.13–0.6	
fluidextractum	fʒ½–1	2.0–4.0	
Dandelion	....	....	See *Taraxacum.*
Daturina, *æ*	gr. $\frac{1}{120}$–$\frac{1}{60}$	0.0005–0.001	Alkaloid of *stramonium.* Similar to atropin.
Delphina, *æ*	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$–$\frac{1}{2}$	0.016–0.03	Alkaloid of *stavesacre* or *larkspur.* Action like that of aconitin. Used in asthma. Locally in ointment (5 per cent.) for neuralgia.
Dermatol	....	....	See *Bismuthi subgallas.*

Dextrose	....	....	***Starch-, corn-, or grape-sugar.***
Diabetin	....	....	See *Levulose.*
Digitalin	gr. 1/60–1/30	0.001–0.002	Amorphous powder. Variable in strength.
cristallisée	gr. 1/250–1/60	0.00025–0.001	*Nativelle's digitaline.* Impure digitoxin.
Digitalinum germanicum	gr. 1/60–1/20	0.001–0.003	Mixture of *glucosids.* Suitable for hypodermic use.
Digitalis, *is*	gr. 1/2–2	0.03–0.13	*Foxglove.* Heart tonic and diuretic. Renders pulse less frequent and more forcible. Useful in valvular disease, dilated heart, cardiac and renal dropsy; also palpitation and irregular action of heart.
extractum	gr. 1/6–1/4	0.01–0.016	
fluidextractum	♏1–2	0.06–0.12	
infusum	fʒ1–4	4.0–15.0	
tinctura	♏5–20	0.3–1.3	
Digitoxin	gr. 1/250–1/64	0.00025–0.001	
Dimethyl-piperazin tartras	....	....	See *Lycetol.*
Dionin	gr. 1/4–1	0.015–0.06	*Ethyl-morphin hydrochlorid.* Substitute for morphin; also locally (5 to 10 per cent. solution) in inflammatory eye diseases.
Diphtheria antitoxin	....	....	See ***Serum antidiphthericum.***

Medicines.	Dose for Adult.	Gm. or Cc.	Action and Uses.
Diuretin..............	gr. 5–15	0.3–1.0	*Theobromin sodium* and *sodium salicylate.* Powerful diuretic.
Dogwood..............	....	....	See *Cornus Florida.*
Jamaica.............	....	....	See *Piscidia.*
Donovan's solution....	....	....	See *Arseni et hydrargyri iodidi liquor.*
Dormiol..............	♏5–50	0.3–3.0	*Amylene-chloral.* Hypnotic.
Dover's powder.......	....	....	See *Ipecacuanhæ et opii pulvis.*
Drosera, æ, rotundifolia.	gr. 3–15	0.2–1.0	*Sun dew.* Expectorant in bronchitis and whooping-cough.
tinctura............	♏5–10	0.3–0.6	
Duboisia myoporoides..	....	....	Similar in action to belladonna.
Duboisinæ sulphas.....	gr. 1/160–1/50	0.0004–0.0013	Similar in action to hyoscin.
Dulcamara, æ.........	ʒ½–1	2.0–4.0	*Bitter sweet.* Sedative, alterative, diuretic.
extractum..........	gr. 5–15	0.3–1.0	
fluidextractum......	fʒ½–1	2.0–4.0	
infusum............	f℥1–2	30.0–60.0	
Dunbar's serum.......	....	....	See *Pollantin.*
Duotal...............	....	....	See *Guaiacol carbonas.*

Duotonol	gr. 5–10	0.3–0.6	Mixture of ***calcium*** and ***sodium glycerophosphate***. Nerve tonic.
Easton's syrup	f℥ ½–1	2.0–4.0	*Syrup of iron phosphate with strychnin and quinin.* Tonic.
Elaterinum, *i*	gr. 1/20–1/8	0.003–0.008	*Elaterium.* Powerful hydragogue cathartic, Useful in dropsy. Contains elaterin.
trituratio	gr. ½–1	0.03–0.06	
Elaterium, *ii*	gr. 1/10–½	0.006–0.03	
Elder	....	....	See *Sambucus.*
Elecampane	....	....	See *Inula.*
Emetin	gr. 1/30–1/10	0.002–0.0065	Resinoid from *ipecac.* Emetic (1–1½ grains); expectorant.
Emetina, *æ*	gr. 1/120–1/60	0.0005–0.001	*Emetine.* Alkaloid of ipecac. Emetic (⅓ grain) and expectorant.
Empyroform	Externally.	....	Condensation product of *birch tar* and *formaldehyd.* Substitute for tar.
Eosote	....	....	See *Guaiacol valeras.*
Epicarin	Externally.	....	Condensation product of *betanaphtol* and ***cresolic acid.*** Used in 10 to 20 per cent. ointment in skin diseases.

Medicines.	Dose for Adult.	Gm. or Cc.	Action and Uses.
Epsom salts............	....	....	See *Magnesii sulphas.*
Ergota, *æ*.............	gr. 10–60	0.6–4.0	*Ergot.* Constrictor of blood-vessels, hemostatic, emmenagogue, and parturient.
extractum..........	gr. 2–10	0.13–0.6	
fluidextractum......	♏15–60	1.0–4.0	
vinum..............	fʒ1–3	4.0–12.0	
Ergotin...............	....	....	Equivalent to *extractum ergotæ.*
Erigeron, *tis*..........	ʒ1–2	4.0–8.0	*Fleabane.* Stimulant diuretic, hemostatic.
oleum..............	♏5–10	0.3–0.6	
Eriodictyon, *yi*........	ʒ½–1	2.0–4.0	*Yerba santa.* Expectorant and tonic. Useful for disguising taste of quinin.
elixir aromaticum....	fʒ1–2	4.0–8.0	
fluidextractum......	♏15–60	1.0–4.0	
syrupus............	fʒ1–2	4.0–8.0	
Erythrol tetranitrate...	gr. ½–1	0.03–0.06	*Erythrol nitrate.* Powerful vasodilator. Action like that of nitroglycerin, but more lasting. Explosive. Prescribed in chocolate tablets.
Erythrophlœinæ hydrochloridum........	gr. $\frac{1}{40}$–$\frac{1}{24}$	0.0016–0.0026	
Erythrophlœum, *i*.....	....	....	*Sassy bark.* Action like that of digitalis. Alkaloid used in dentistry
tinctura............	♏5–10	0.3–0.6	

Erythroxylon	....	....	See *Coca.*
Eserin	....	....	See *Physostigmina.*
Ether	....	....	See *Æther.*
Ethyl bromid	....	....	See *Æthylis bromidum.*
carbamas	....	....	See *Æthylis carbamas.*
chlorid	....	....	See *Æthylis chloridum.*
iodid	....	....	See *Æthylis iodidum.*
Eucainæ hydrochloridum	Externally.	....	*Beta-eucain.* Local anesthetic, less toxic than cocain.
Eucalyptol	♏5–15	0.3–1.0	*Cineol.* Organic oxid from oil of eucalyptus.
Eucalyptus, *i*	gr. 15–60	1.0–4.0	*Blue gum tree.* Antiperiodic, expectorant, antiseptic.
fluidextractum	fʒ½–1	2.0–4.0	
oleum	♏5–15	0.3–1.0	
Eudoxin	gr. 5–20	0.3–1.3	*Nosophen-bismuth.* Intestinal antiseptic and astringent.
Eugenol	♏1–5	0.06–0.3	*Aromatic phenol* from clove oil. Antiseptic and local anesthetic.
Eumydrin	gr. $\frac{1}{120}$–$\frac{1}{60}$	0.0005–0.001	*Atropin methylnitrate.* Mydriatic, antispasmodic, antihydrotic. Less toxic than atropin. Locally ½ to 1 per cent. solution.

Medicines.	Dose for Adult.	Gm. or Cc.	Action and Uses.
Eunatrol	....	....	See *Sodii oleas.*
Euonymin	gr. 1–5	0.06–0.3	
Euonymus, *i.*	gr. 10–40	0.6–2.6	*Wahoo.* Cathartic, cholagogue, diuretic.
extractum	gr. 1–5	0.06–0.3	
fluidextractum	♏10–30	0.6–2.0	
Eupatorium, *ii.*	ʒ½–1	2.0–4.0	*Boneset, thoroughwort.* Stomachic, diuretic, and diaphoretic. Similar to chamomile.
extractum	gr. 5–10	0.3–0.6	
fluidextractum	♏15–60	1.0–4.0	
infusum	f℥1–2	30.0–60.0	
Euphorbia, *æ*, corollatæ.	gr. 2–5	0.13–0.3	*Flowering spurge.* Used chiefly in whooping-cough, asthma, coryza, bronchial affections. Large doses emetic.
fluidextractum	♏5–30	0.3–2.0	
Euphthalmin	Externally.	....	*Mandelic acid* derivative of eucain. Mydriatic, evanescent action (2 to 10 per cent. solution).
Euquinin	gr. 5–20	0.3–1.3	*Quinin carbonic ether.* Substitute for quinin; milder, but less likely than the latter to cause cinchonism.

Europhen	gr. ½–1½	0.03–0.1	*Organic preparation of iodin* (28 per cent.). Substitute for iodoform. Antisyphilitic.
Exalgin	gr. 2–5	0.13–0.3	*Methyl-acetanilid.* Substitute for acetanilid.
Exodin	gr. 8–24	0.5–1.5	*Oxyanthraquinone* derivative. Synthetic purgative.
Fel, *lis*, bovis	....	....	*Ox-gall.* Laxative and cholagogue.
purificatum	gr. 5–15	0.3–1.0	
Fennel	....	....	See *Fœniculum.*
Ferratin	gr. 5–8	0.3–0.5	Iron-albumin compound.
Ferrier's snuff	....	....	Bismuth subnitrate, 180; acacia, 60; morphin hydrochlorid, 1. In coryza.
Ferripyrin	gr. 3–8	0.2–0.5	
Ferrum, *i.*	....	....	*Iron.* Chalybeate tonic in anemia. Astringent. Chlorid in erysipelas, and locally in sore throat. Solution of iron and ammonium acetate (Basham's mixture), diuretic. Iron oxid with magnesium oxid, antidote
acetas	gr. 1–5	0.06–0.3	
albuminas	gr. 1–10	0.06–0.6	
arsenas	gr. 1/16–1/8	0.004–0.008	
bromidum	gr. 2–5	0.13–0.3	
cacodylas	gr. ½–5	0.03–0.3	
carbonatis massa	gr. 5–10	0.3–0.6	
pilulæ	1 to 5 pills.		
saccharatus	gr. 1–10	0.06–0.6	
chloridi liquor	♏3–10	0.2–0.6	

Medicines.	Dose for Adult.	Gm. or Cc.	Action and Uses.
Ferrum chloridi tinctura	♏10–30	0.6–2.0	to arsenic. Iron sulphate (copperas), disinfectant and deodorant. Syrup of iron iodid, alterative and tonic. Iron subsulphate (Monsel's salt) and solution of iron subsulphate (Monsel's solution), styptic.
citras	gr. 1–5	0.06–0.3	
et ammonii acetatis liquor	fʒ1–4	4.0–15.0	
citras	gr. 5–10	0.3–0.6	
tartras	gr. 3–10	0.2–0.6	
potassii tartras	gr. 5–15	0.3–1.0	
quininæ citras	gr. 5–10	0.3–0.6	
solubilis	gr. 5–10	0.3–0.6	
strychninæ citras	gr. 1–5	0.06–0.3	
glycerophosphas	gr. 3–10	0.2–0.6	
hydroxido cum magnesii oxidum	f℥4	120.0	
hypophosphis	gr. 1–5	0.06–0.3	
iodidi pilulæ	1 to 2 pills.		
saccharatum	gr. 1–5	0.06–0.3	
syrupus	♏5–30	0.3–2.0	
lactas	gr. 1–5	0.06–0.3	
lactophosphas	gr. 1–5	0.06–0.3	
mistura composita	fʒ1–2	4.0–8.0	
oxalas	gr. 1–5	0.06–0.3	
peptonatum	gr. 5–10	0.3–0.6	
phosphas solubilis	gr. 1–5	0.06–0.3	

pyrophosphas solubilis	gr. 1–5	0.06–0.3	
reductum	gr. 1–5	0.06–0.3	
saccharatum	gr. 5–20	0.3–1.3	
salicylas	gr. 3–10	0.2–0.6	
subsulphas liquor	♏3–10	0.2–0.6	
succinas	gr. 10–30	0.6–2.0	
sulphas exsiccatum	gr. 1–5	0.06–0.3	
granulatum	gr. 1–5	0.06–0.3	
valeras	gr. 1–5	0.06–0.3	
vinum	fʒ1–2	4.0–8.0	
amarum	fʒ1–2	4.0–8.0	
Fersan	gr. 30–80	2.0–5.0	*Iron and phosphorus compound.*
Ferula sumbul	....	....	See *Sumbul.*
Fibrolysin	♏40	2.4	*Modified thiosinamin.*
Ficus	ad. lib.	....	*Fig.* Laxative.
Filicic acid	gr. 5–15	0.3–1.0	Active principle of *Aspidium.*
Filix, *icis*, mas	....	....	See *Aspidium.*
Fishberries	....	....	See *Cocculus indicus.*
Flaxseed	....	....	See *Linum.*
Fleabane	....	....	See *Erigeron.*
Fœniculum, *i*	gr. 10–30	0.6–2.0	*Fennel.* Aromatic and carminative.
aqua	ad. lib.		
oleum	♏1–5	0.06–0.3	
Formaldehydi liquor	Externally.	....	37 per cent. aqueous solution of formaldehyd.

Medicines.	Dose for Adult.	Gm. or Cc.	Action and Uses.
Formaldehydum, *i*.....	....	....	*Formaldehyd.* Product of partial oxidation of wood alcohol. Powerful disinfectant and deodorant. Used locally (2 per cent. solution) as antihydrotic.
Formalin, Formol...............	....	....	Brand name of solution of *formaldehyd.*
Fowler's solution......	....	....	See *Potassii arsenitis liquor.*
Foxglove..............	....	....	See *Digitalis.*
Frangula, *æ*...........	℥½–1	2.0–4.0	*Buckthorn.* Purgative.
extractum..........	gr. 2–8	0.13–0.5	
fluidextractum......	fʒ½–1	2.0–4.0	
Frasera, *æ*............	gr. 15–30	1.0–2.0	*American colombo.* Bitter stomachic.
fluidextractum......	♏20–60	1.3–4.0	
Fraxinus-ornus	....	....	See *Manna.*
Fructose..............	....	....	See *Levulose.*
Fuchsin...............	gr. ½–3	0.03–0.2	*Fuchsin.* Antiseptic, diuretic.
Fucus, *i*, vesiculosus, *i*.	f℥1–2	4.0–8.0	*Bladder wrack.* Recommended for obesity.
Fuller's earth.........	Externally.	....	*China clay.* Native al-

			uminum silicate. Absorbent powder.
Galbanum, *i*	gr. 5–20	0.3–1.0	*Galbanum*. Expectorant and antispasmodic.
fluidextractum	♏20–60	1.3–4.0	
pilulæ	1 to 5 pills.		
Galla, *æ*	gr. 5–20	0.3–1.3	*Nutgall*. Powerful local astringent. Ointment useful in hemorrhoids.
tinctura	fʒ½–1	2.0–4.0	
unguentum	Externally.		
Gambir (indeclinable)	....	....	*Gambir*. Astringent resembling catechu. Used in diarrhea.
tinctura compositus	fʒ½–1	2.0–4.0	
trochisci	1 occasionally.		
Gamboge	....	....	See *Cambogia*.
Garlic	....	....	See *Allium*.
Gaultheria, *æ*	....	....	*Wintergreen*. Antiseptic, aromatic, and active antirheumatic. Oil is almost pure methyl salicylate.
oleum	♏5–20	0.3–1.3	
spiritus	fʒ1–2	4.0–8.0	
Gelatinum, *i*	ad. lib.	....	*Gelatin*. Blood coagulant in hemorrhage and aneurism. Given by mouth or subcutaneously (2 per cent. sol.), and by rectum (5 to 10 per cent. sol.). For subcutaneous use must be sterilized, or tetanus may result.

Medicines.	Dose for Adult.	Gm. or Cc.	Action and Uses.
Gelatinum glycerinatum	....	....	*Glycerinated gelatin.* Employed as a vehicle for suppositories.
Gelsemin	gr. $\frac{1}{8}$–$\frac{1}{2}$	0.008–0.03	Resinoid from *Gelsemium.*
Gelseminina, *æ*	gr. $\frac{1}{120}$–$\frac{1}{30}$	0.0005–0.002	Alkaloid from *Gelsemium.*
sulphas	gr. $\frac{1}{120}$–$\frac{1}{30}$	0.0005–0.002	
Gelsemium, *ii*	gr. 2–10	0.13–0.6	*Yellow jasmine.* Nerve sedative in neuralgia, myalgia, and spasmodic cough; also a mydriatic.
extractum	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$–4	0.03–0.25	
fluidextractum	♏2–10	0.13–0.6	
tinctura	♏10–60	0.6–4.0	
Gentiana, *æ*	gr. 5–30	0.3–2.0	*Gentian.* Non-astringent bitter. Useful for weak digestion and loss of appetite.
extractum	gr. 2–10	0.13–0.6	
fluidextractum	♏5–30	0.3–2.0	
infusum compositus	f℥ $\frac{1}{2}$–1	15.0–30.0	
tinctura compositus	fʒ 1–2	4.0–8.0	
Geosote	....	....	See *Guaiacol valeras.*
Geranium, *ii*	gr. 10–60	0.6–4.0	*Cranesbill.* Active astringent. Used in diarrhea.
extractum	gr. 1–5	0.06–0.3	
fluidextractum	♏10–60	0.6–4.0	
Ginger	....	....	See *Zingiber.*

Ginseng...............	....	....	See *Panax*.
Glandulæ suprarenales siccæ.............	gr. 1–5	0.06–0.3	*Suprarenal extract.* Suprarenal glands of sheep, dried and powdered. Powerful vasoconstrictor. Useful in hemorrhage, piles, coryza, and hay-fever. Internally as an alterative in Addison's disease, exophthalmic goiter, and rickets. See also *Adrenalin*.
thyroideæ siccæ.....	gr. 1–5	0.06–0.3	*Thyroid extract.* Thyroid glands of sheep, dried and powdered. Alterative in myxedema, obesity, goiter, and certain skin diseases.
Glauber's salts........	....	....	See *Sodii sulphas*.
Glonoin..............	....	....	See *Glycerylis nitras*.
Glycerinum, *i*.........	f℥½–2	2.0–8.0	*Glycerin.* Emollient, sweetening agent, and vehicle. By enema or suppository for constipation.
suppositoria........	....	....	

Medicines.	Dose for Adult.	Gm. or Cc.	Action and Uses.
Glycerylis nitras	gr. $\frac{1}{200}$–$\frac{1}{20}$	0.00032–0.003	*Nitroglycerin, glonoin, trinitrin.* Powerful vasodilator and antispasmodic. Useful in high arterial tension, cardiac dyspnea, angina pectoris, asthma. Also recommended in hemorrhage from lungs.
spiritus	♏1–5	0.06–0.3	
Glycyrrhiza, æ	gr. 15–60	1.0–4.0	*Licorice.* Demulcent, flavoring agent, expectorant, and vehicle. *Compound licorice powder* (senna, 5; glycyrrhiza, 6; sulphur, 2; fennel oil, and sugar) is a useful laxative. Compound mixture, *Brown mixture* (acacia, 3; ext. glycyrrh., 3; tinct. opii camph., 12; vin. antimon., 6; spt. æther. nit., 3;
elixir	fʒ1–2	4.0–8.0	
aromaticus	fʒ1–2	4.0–8.0	
et opii trochisci	1 occasionally.		
extractum	gr. 15–30	1.0–2.0	
fluidextractum	fʒ½–1	2.0–4.0	
mistura compositus	fʒ1–4	4.0–15.0	
pulvis compositus	ʒ½–2	2.0–8.0	
syrupus	ad. lib.		

			syrup, mucilag. and water, q. s. ad. 100); vehicle for ammonium chlorid. Demulcent and expectorant.
Glycyrrhizinum, *i*......	....	....	*Glycyrrhizin*. Sweet principle of licorice.
ammoniatum, *i*......	gr. 2–15	0.13–1.0	
Goa powder...........	....	....	See *Araroba*.
Gold.................	....	....	See *Aurum*.
Golden rod...........	....	....	See *Solidago*.
seal.................	....	....	See *Hydrastis*.
Gomenol..............	♏4–8	0.25–0.5	*Oleum melaleuca viridiflora*. Recommended in lung affections.
Gonosan..	fʒ1–2	4.0–8.0	*Liquor santai cum kava*. Recommended in gonorrhea.
Gossypium, *ii*, cortex..	ʒ½–2	2.0–8.0	*Cotton-root bark*. Emmenagogue, oxytocic, uterine hemostatic; similar to ergot.
radicis fluidextractum...........	fʒ½–1	2.0–4.0	
decoctum.........	f℥1–2	30.0–60.0	
Goulard's cerate.......	....	....	See *Plumbi subacetatis ceratum*.
extractum..........	....	....	See *Plumbi subacetatis liquor*.
Granatum, *i*..........	ʒ½–2	2.0–8.0	*Pomegranate*. Vermifuge to tapeworms. It contains pelletierin.
fluidextractum......	fʒ½–1	2.0–4.0	

Medicines.	Dose for Adult.	Gm. or Cc.	Action and Uses.
Gray powder..........	....	....	See *Hydrargyrum cum creta.*
Griffith's mixture......	....	....	See *Ferri composita mistura.*
Grindelia, *æ*..........	gr. 15–60	1.0–4.0	*Grindelia, gum plant.* Expectorant and antispasmodic. Useful in asthma and bronchitis. Fluidextract diluted with 8 parts of water is very useful locally in rhus-poisoning.
extractum..........	gr. 5–10	0.3–0.6	
fluidextractum......	♏15–60	1.0–4.0	
Guaiacetin............	gr. 10–30	0.6–2.0	*Sodium pyrocatechinmonoacetate.* Expectorant.
Guaiacol, *is*...........	♏2–10	0.12–0.6	An important constituent of *creosote.* Antiseptic, expectorant. Locally, anodyne and antipyretic. Recommended internally in tuberculosis and purulent bronchitis.
benzoas.............	gr. 5–30	0.3–2.0	
carbonas............	gr. 5–30	0.3–2.0	
cinnamas...........	gr. 5–15	0.3–1.0	
phosphas...........	gr. 5–15	0.3–1.0	
salicylas............	gr. 5–20	0.3–1.3	
valeras.............	♏3–10	0.2–0.6	
Guaiacol-salol.........	....	....	See *Guaiacol salicylas.*

Guaiacum, *i*.	....	....	*Guaiac.* Alterative in chronic rheumatism and gout; emmenagogue. Useful in tonsillitis.
lignum	ʒ½–1	2.0–4.0	
mistura	fʒ½–1	15.0–30.0	
resina	gr. 5–30	0.3–2.0	
tinctura	♏10–60	0.6–4.0	
ammoniata	♏5–30	0.3–2.0	
Guarana, *æ*	gr. 15–60	1.0–4.0	Paste of crushed seeds of *Paullinia cupana.* A nerve stimulant, especially useful in headache. Contains caffein.
elixir	fʒ½–2	2.0–8.0	
fluidextractum	♏15–60	1.0–4.0	
Gum arabic	....	....	See *Acacia.*
Gurjun balsam	....	....	See *Balsami gurjunæ.*
Gutta-percha, *æ*, liquor.	Externally.	....	Used as a protective for small wounds and abrasions.
Gynocardiæ oleum	♏5–15	0.3–1.0	*Chaulmoogra oil.* Used internally and externally in leprosy, psoriasis, and certain other skin diseases. Applied also in rheumatism.
Hamamelidis cortex	gr. 15–60	1.0–4.0	*Witch hazel bark* and *leaves.* Recommended as a mild astringent in coryza, epistaxis, bleeding piles, etc.; also applied in bruises.
aqua	fʒ1–4	4.0–15.0	
folia	gr. 15–60	1.0–4.0	
fluidextractum	♏20–60	1.3–4.0	

Medicines.	Dose for Adult.	Gm. or Cc.	Action and Uses.
			Fluidextract used internally in varicose veins, hemorrhages.
Hedeoma, *æ*	gr. 15–60	1.0–4.0	*American pennyroyal.* Carminative and emmenagogue.
infusum	f℥1–2	30.0–60.0	
oleum	♏2–10	0.13–0.6	
Hedonal	gr. 10–30	0.6–2.0	Somnifacient, allied to urethane.
Helianthemum, *i*	gr. 5–30	0.3–2.0	*Frostwort.* Tonic, alterative, astringent.
extractum	gr. 1–5	0.06–0.3	
infusum	f℥½–1	15.0–30.0	
Hellebore	....	....	See *Veratrum.*
Helmitol	gr. 7½–15	0.5–1.0	Urinary disinfectant. Similar to hexamethylenamin or urotropin.
Helonias, *æ*, **dioica**, *æ*	ʒ1–2	4.0–8.0	*False unicorn root.* Recommended as an aphrodisiac; also employed as an abortifacient.
fluidextractum	fʒ½–1	2.0–4.0	
Hematoxylon	ʒ½–1	2.0–4.0	*Logwood.* Astringent in diarrhea. Imparts pink color to stools.
decoctum	f℥½–2	15.0–60.0	
extractum	gr. 5–20	0.3–1.3	
Hemlock	....	....	See *Conium.*

Hemogallol	gr. 4–8	0.25–0.5	Derivative of *hemoglobin*. Used in anemia.
Hemol	gr. 2–8	0.13–0.5	Derivative of *hemoglobin*. Used in anemia.
Hemp, Canadian	....	....	See *Apocynum*.
Indian	....	....	See *Cannabis indica*.
Henbane	....	....	See *Hyoscyamus*.
Heroin hydrochloridum	gr. $\frac{1}{24}$–$\frac{1}{12}$	0.0025–0.005	*Diacetylmorphin hydrochlorid*. Useful in cough, dyspnea, and asthma.
Hexamethylenamina, æ	gr. 5–15	0.3–1.0	*Ammonioformaldehyd*. Also known by various trade-names, such as *urotropin*, *cystogen*, *formin*, etc. Valuable as a urinary antiseptic.
Hoffmann's anodyne	....	....	See *Ætheris spiritus compositus*.
Holocainæ hydrochloridum	Externally.	....	*Holocain hydrochlorid*. Local anesthetic like cocain. Used in 1 per cent. solution.
Homatropina, æ	gr. $\frac{1}{200}$–$\frac{1}{50}$	0.00032–0.0013	*Homatropin*. Synthetic alkaloid. Mydriatic (1 per cent. solution), antispasmodic, antihydrotic.
hydrobromidum	gr. $\frac{1}{200}$–$\frac{1}{50}$	0.00032–0.0013	
hydrochloridum	gr. $\frac{1}{200}$–$\frac{1}{50}$	0.00032–0.0013	
salicylas	gr. $\frac{1}{200}$–$\frac{1}{50}$	0.00032–0.0013	
sulphas	gr. $\frac{1}{200}$–$\frac{1}{50}$	0.00032–0.0013	

Medicines.	Dose for Adult.	Gm. or Cc.	Action and Uses.
Honey	....	....	See *Mel.*
Hopogan	....	....	See *Magnesium peroxid.*
Hops	....	....	See *Humulus.*
Hordeum, *i*	ad. lib.	....	*Barley.* Demulcent.
decoctum	ad. lib.		
Horehound	....	....	See *Marrubium.*
Horse-chestnut	....	....	See *Æsculus hippocastanum.*
Horse-nettle	....	....	See *Solanum carolinense.*
Horse-radish	....	....	See *Roripa armoracia.*
Humulus, *i*	ʒ½–1	2.0–4.0	*Hops.* Bitter and sedative.
extractum	gr. 3–10	0.2–0.6	
fluidextractum	♏15–60	1.0–4.0	
tinctura	fʒ1–2	4.0–8.0	
Hydrangea, *æ*	ʒ½–1	2.0–4.0	*Hydrangea.* Sedative to urinary tract.
fluidextractum	fʒ½–1	2.0–4.0	
Hydrargyrum, *i*	....	....	*Mercury, quicksilver.* In the form of an ointment useful as an absorbent in glandular enlargements, syphilitic nodes, etc. In the form of mass of mercury or mercury with

			chalk, useful as a cathartic. Salts have valuable antisyphilitic, alterative, and antiseptic properties. Mild chlorid or calomel is employed as a cathartic and as a dusting-powder. Solution of the nitrate is a powerful caustic. Yellow wash and black wash are applied locally in syphilitic and other skin diseases. Subsulphate was formerly used as an emetic.
acetas, *atis*..........	gr. $\frac{1}{10}$–$\frac{1}{2}$	0.006–0.03	*Mercury acetate.*
ammoniatum, *i*......	In ointment.	....	*Ammoniated mercury.* White precipitate.
unguentum.......	Externally.		
benzoas............	gr. $\frac{1}{50}$–$\frac{1}{10}$	0.0013–0.006	
chloridum corrosivum	gr. $\frac{1}{32}$–$\frac{1}{10}$	0.002–0.006	*Corrosive sublimate, mercuric chlorid, mercury bichlorid.*
mite.............	gr. $\frac{1}{10}$–5	0.006–0.3	*Calomel, mild chlorid of mercury, mercurous chlorid.*

Medicines.	Dose for Adult.	Gm. or Cc.	Action and Uses.
Hydrargyrum cum creta	gr. 1–10	0.065–0.65	*Mercury with chalk, gray powder.*
cyanidum	gr. $\frac{1}{32}$–$\frac{1}{8}$	0.002–0.008	
iodidum flavum	gr. $\frac{1}{6}$–1	0.01–0.06	*Mercury protiodid, yellow iodid of mercury.*
rubrum	gr. $\frac{1}{32}$–$\frac{1}{8}$	0.002–0.008	*Mercury biniodid, red iodid of mercury.*
lotio flava	Externally.	....	*Yellow wash.*
nigra	Externally.	....	*Black wash.*
massa	gr. 1–10	0.06–0.6	*Mass of mercury, blue mass, blue pill.*
nitras	....	....	*Mercuric nitrate.*
liquor	Caustic.	....	*Acid solution of mercuric nitrate.*
unguentum	Externally.	....	*Citrine ointment.*
oleatum	....	....	*Oleate of mercury* (20 per cent.).
oxidum flavum	....	....	*Yellow oxid of mercury.*
unguentum	Externally.		
rubrum	....	....	*Red oxid of mercury.*
unguentum	Externally.		
salicylas	gr. $\frac{1}{3}$–1	0.02–0.06	*Mercury salicylate.*
subsulphas	gr. 2–5 (emetic).	0.13–0.3	*Yellow mercuric sulphate, turpeth mineral.*
succinimidum	gr. $\frac{1}{6}$–$\frac{1}{4}$	0.01–0.015	

tannas	gr. 1–2	0.065–0.13	*Mercury tannate.*
unguentum	Externally.	....	*Mercurial ointment* (50 per cent.).
dilutum	Externally.	....	*Dilute mercurial ointment, blue ointment* (33 per cent.).
Hydrastin	gr. ½–2	0.03–0.13	Resinoid (eclectic).
Hydrastina, *æ*	gr. ⅛–½	0.008–0.03	Alkaloid from *hydrastin.* Locally as an alterative in vaginitis and urethritis. Internally as a uterine hemostatic.
Hydrastininæ hydrochloridum	gr. ⅛–½	0.008–0.03	*Hydrastinin hydrochlorid.* Artificial alkaloid from hydrastina. Internal hemostatic, especially in uterine hemorrhage.
Hydrastis, *is*	ʒ¼–1	1.0–4.0	*Golden seal, yellow root.* Alterative, astringent, hemostatic, stomachic. In catarrh of mucous membranes.
fluidextractum	♏20–60	1.3–4.0	
glyceritum	10 to 20 per cent. solution.		
tinctura	fʒ½–2	2.0–8.0	
Hydrogenii dioxidi aquæ	fʒ½–1	2.0–4.0	*Solution of hydrogen dioxid* (3 per cent. by weight). Non-poison-

Medicines.	Dose for Adult.	Gm. or Cc.	Action and Uses.
			ous antiseptic for mucous membranes and ulcerated surfaces. Rarely internally in gastric disturbances.
Hydroquinon	gr. 1/2–5	0.03–0.3	*Hydrochinon, quinol.* Properties similar to those of resorcin.
Hyoscinæ hydrobromidum	gr. 1/200–1/100	0.00032–0.00065	*Hyoscin hydrobromid.* An alkaloid from hyoscyamus, belladonna, and other solanaceous plants. Somnifacient, sedative, and anaphrodisiac.
Hyoscyaminæ hydrobromidum	gr. 1/200–1/100	0.00032–0.00065	*Hyoscyamin hydrobromid.* An alkaloid from hyoscyamus, belladonna, and other solanaceous plants. Properties similar to those of atropin.
sulphas	gr. 1/200–1/100	0.00032–0.00065	
Hyoscyamus, *i.*	gr. 2–10	0.13–0.65	*Hyoscyamus, henbane.* An antispasmodic in
extractum	gr. 1/2–1	0.03–0.065	

fluidextractum tinctura	♏2–5 ♏5–60	0.12–0.3 0.3–4.0	asthma, laryngeal spasm, colic, and irritable affections of the bladder.
Hypnal	gr. 10–15	0.6–1.0	Compound of *chloral* and *antipyrin*. Somnifacient.
Ichthalbin	gr. 5–30	0.3–2.0	*Ichthyol albuminate*. A substitute for ichthyol. Internally as an alterative.
Ichthargin	⅓ to 5 per cent. solution, externally.	....	*Ichthyol-silver*. Astringent and antiseptic.
Ichthoform	gr. 2–15	0.13–1.0	*Ichthyol - formaldehyd*. Chiefly as a vulnerary. Internally, as an antiseptic.
Ichthyocolla, *æ*	ʒ3 to Oj of water.	....	*Isinglass*. Swimming bladder of certain fish. Used in jelly and plasters.
Ichthyol, *is*	gr. 5–30	0.3–2.0	*Ammonium sulpho-ichthyolate*. A distillate of bituminous shale of fish origin, containing 8 per cent. of sulphur. Locally in ointment or

Medicines.	Dose for Adult.	Gm. or Cc.	Action and Uses.
			glycerin suspension (5 to 50 per cent.) as alterative in inflammatory affections of skin, glands and joints, and gynecologic diseases. Internally as an alterative in tuberculosis, rheumatism, etc.
Ignatia, *æ*	gr. 1–4	0.065–0.25	*Bean of St. Ignatia.* Similar to nux vomica.
extractum	gr. ⅛–¼	0.008–0.016	
tinctura	♏3–20	0.2–1.3	
Ilex	....	....	*Holly.*
paraguayensis	....	....	*Paraguay tea, mate.* Contains one-fourth as much caffein as tea.
Indian hemp	....	....	See *Apocynum cannabinum.*
tobacco	....	....	See *Lobelia.*
Indigo	ʒ¼ 1	1.0–4.0	Recommended as an antispasmodic.
Ingluvin	gr. 5 15	0.3–1.0	A substitute for pepsin; said to be prepared from the gizzard of

			the fowl. Especially recommended in vomiting of pregnancy.
Inula, *æ*..............	ʒ½–1	1.0–4.0	*Elecampane*. Contains *inulin*, allied to starch, and *helenin*. Useful in catarrhal affections of chest and bowel.
extractum..........	gr. 5–20	0.3–1.3	
Iodin.................	....	....	See *Iodum*.
Iodipin...............	ʒ1 to 4 (10 per cent.) by mouth ʒ½ to 1 (25 per cent.) hypodermically.	4.0–15.0 1.0–4.0	*Iodinol*. An addition product (10 and 25 per cent.) of iodin and sesame oil. Substitute for iodids.
Iodoformum, *i*........	gr. ½–5	0.03–0.3	*Iodoform, triiodomethane*. Externally as an antiseptic, sedative, and alterative in venereal and other sores. In powder, pure or diluted. Internally, recommended as an alterative in phthisis.
Iodolum, *i*...........	gr. 1–3	0.065–0.2	*Iodol, tetraiodopyrrol*. Substitute for iodoform, containing 89 per cent. of iodin.

Medicines.	Dose for Adult.	Gm. or Cc.	Action and Uses.
Iodothyrin............	gr. 5–10	0.3–0.6	The supposed active body in thyroid gland. Same uses as latter.
Iodum, *i*.............	gr. 1/20–1/10	0.003–0.006	*Iodin.* Alterative and antisyphilitic. Externally as a counter-irritant in the form of tincture or ointment.
liquor compositus....	....	....	*Lugol's solution* (iodin, 5; potassium iodid, 10; water, q. s., 100).
tinctura............	♏1–5	0.06–0.3	7 per cent. iodin.
(Churchill)........	....	....	16½ per cent. iodin with potassium iodid.
decolorata.	Externally.		
unguentum.........	....	....	4 per cent.
Ipecacuanha, *æ*........	gr. ¼–2 expectorant.	0.016–0.13	*Ipecac.* Expectorant, emetic, anti-emetic, stomachic, and anti-dysenteric. Contains *emetin* and *cephaelin.*
	gr. 15–30 emetic.	1.0–2.0	
fluidextractum......	♏½–3	0.03–0.12	
	♏15–30	1.0–2.0	
pulvis et opii........	gr. 5–15	0.3–1.0	***Dover's powder.*** **Diaphoretic and anodyne.**
syrupus.............	♏5–20.	0.3–1.3	
	fʒ1–4	4.0–15.0	

tinctura et opii	♏5–15	0.3–1.0	
vinum	♏5–15	0.3–1.0	
Iris, *iridis*	gr. 10–20	0.65–1.3	*Blueflag.* Cathartic and supposed cholagogue.
extractum	gr. 1–5	0.06–0.3	
florentina	....	....	*Orris root.* Chiefly for perfume.
Irish moss	....	....	See *Chondrus.*
Iron	....	....	See *Ferrum.*
Isinglass	....	....	See *Ichthyocolla.*
Isopral	gr. 10–30	0.6–2.0	*Trichlorisopropyl alcohol.* Crystalline substance, sparingly soluble in water. Somnifacient. Less toxic than chloral.
Itrol	....	....	See *Argenti citras.*
Izal	....	....	A proprietary name for an emulsion of cresols from coal-tar. Active disinfectant and germicide.
Jaborandi	....	....	See *Pilocarpus.*
Jalapa, *æ*	gr. 5–30	0.3–2.0	*Jalap.* Hydragogue, cathartic. Especially useful in dropsy.
fluidextractum	fʒ¼–1	1.0–4.0	
pulvis compositus	gr. 20–60	1.3–4.0	(Jalap, 35; potassium bitartrate, 65.)
resina	gr. 1–5	0.065–0.3	
tinctura compositus	fʒ½–1	0.2–4.0	

Medicines.	Dose for Adult.	Gm. or Cc.	Action and Uses.
Jamaica dogwood......	....	....	See *Piscidia erythrina.*
Jambul...............	gr. 5–30	0.3–2.0	*Java plum.* Recommended as an alterative in diabetes.
James' powder........	....	....	See *Antimonial powder.*
Jamestown weed.......	....	....	See *Stramonium.*
Jasmine, yellow.......	....	....	See *Gelsemium.*
Jequirity............	....	....	*Jequiritol, Indian liquorice.* Contains abrin. A 3 per cent. solution is used locally in chronic conjunctivitis.
Jimson weed..........	....	....	See *Stramonium.*
Juglandin............	gr. 2–5.	0.13–0.3	Extractive from *butternut.*
Juglans, *dis*...........	ʒ½–1	2.0–4.0	*Butternut.* Cathartic.
extractum..........	gr. 5–10	0.3–0.6	
Juniperus, *i*...........	gr. 15–60	1.0–4.0	*Juniper.* Diuretic.
infusum............	f℥½–2	15.0–60.0	
oleum.............	♏5–15	0.3–1.0	
spiritus.............	fʒ½–1	2.0–4.0	*Oil of juniper* (5 in 100).
compositus........	fʒ1–4	4.0–15.0	
Kamala, *æ*............	ʒ1–2	4.0–8.0	*Rottlera.* Vermifuge for tapeworm.
fluidextractum......	fʒ1–2	4.0–8.0	

Kaolinum, i, cataplasma	....	....	*Kaolin, aluminum silicate, pipe-clay, fuller's earth.* Mixed with glycerin it is used for poultices.
Kefir................	....	....	*Koumiss.*
Keratin..............	....	....	*Horn substance.* An ammoniacal or acetous solution is used to coat pills intended to pass into the bowel unchanged by the gastric juice.
Kermes mineral........	....	....	See *Antimony, sulphurated.*
Kino (indeclinable)....	gr. 5–20	0.3–1.3	Contains 75 per cent. tannin. Astringent in diarrhea.
tinctura............	fʒ½–2	2.0–8.0	
compositus........	fʒ½–2	2.0–8.0	
Kola, æ...............	....	....	*Kola* or *cola nut.* Contains caffein. Stimulant.
tinctura............	♏20–60	1.3–4.0	
vinum..............	fʒ4–8	15.0–30.0	
Kousso...............	....	....	See *Cusso.*
Krameria, æ..........	gr. 5–30	0.3–2.0	*Rhatany.* Contains 20 per cent. tannin. Astringent.
extractum..........	gr. 5–10	0.3–0.6	
fluidextractum......	♏5–30	0.3–2.0	
syrupus............	fʒ1–4	4.0–15.0	
tinctura...........	fʒ½–2	2.0–8.0	
trochisci.	1 occasionally.		

Medicines.	Dose for Adult.	Gm. or Cc.	Action and Uses.
Kryofin	gr. 5–10	0.3–0.6	A phenetidin compound resembling phenacetin. Antineuralgic and antipyretic.
Lactophenin	gr. 5–15	0.3–1.0	*Lactyl-phenetidin*. Antineuralgic and antipyretic.
Lactose	....	....	See *Saccharum lactis.*
Lactucarium, *ii*	gr. 10–20	0.6–1.3	*Juice of wild lettuce.* Mild sedative and anodyne.
syrupus	fʒ1–4	4.0–15.0	
tinctura	♏20–60	1.3–4.0	
Ladies' slipper	....	....	See *Cypripedium.*
Lanolin	....	....	See *Adeps lanæ.*
Lappa, *æ*	ʒ½–1	2.0–4.0	*Burdock.* Internally as an alterative in rheumatism, gout, chronic skin diseases; externally as a vulnerary.
extractum	gr. 5–20	0.3–1.3	
fluidextractum	fʒ½–1	2.0–4.0	
Larkspur	....	....	See *Delphina.*
Laudanum	....	....	See *Opii tinctura.*
Sydenham's	....	....	See *Opii vinum.*
Laurocerasi folia	gr. 3–15	0.2–1.0	*Cherry laurel leaves* (0.1 per cent. hydrocyanic acid).
aqua	fʒ½–2	2.0–8.0	

Lavandula, *æ*..........	....	....	*Lavender*. Carminative in gastralgia, colic, etc., and flavoring agent.
oleum..............	♏1–5	0.06–0.3	
spiritus.............	♏20–60	1.3–4.0	
tinctura compositus..	♏20–60	1.3–4.0	
Lead.................	....	....	See *Plumbum*.
Lecithin..............	gr. 1–2	0.065–0.13	Phosphorus constituent of nerve substance and yolk of egg. Recommended as a nerve tonic.
Lemon................	....	....	See *Limon*.
Leptandra, *æ*..........	gr. 15–60	1.0–4.0	*Culver's root*. Active cathartic.
extractum..........	gr. 1–5	0.065–0.3	
fluidextractum......	♏10–60	0.6–4.0	
Leptandrin............	gr. ¼–3	0.016–0.2	Resinoid (eclectic). Action like that of podophyllin.
Levant wormseed......	....	....	See *Santonica*.
Levulose..............	ʒ1 per day.	30.0 per day.	*Fruit sugar, fructose, diabetin*. Substitue for cane-sugar in diabetes.
Levurin..............	ʒ½–2	2.0–8.0	*Levuretin*. Dehydrated yeast. Recommended for boils, other septic infections, and for diabetes.
Lily-of-the-valley......	....	....	See *Convallaria*.
Lime.................	....	....	See *Calx*.

Medicines.	Dose for Adult.	Gm. or Cc.	Action and Uses.
Limon, *is*	....	....	*Lemon.* Juice is refrigerant, antiscorbutic, and antirheumatic. Peel and juice, flavoring agents.
oleum	♏1–5	0.06–0.3	
spiritus	fʒ½–2	2.0–8.0	
syrupus	fʒ1–4	4.0–15.0	
Linum, *i*	....	....	*Linseed; flaxseed.* Demulcent. Used for poultices. Infusion for inflammatory conditions of genito-urinary and respiratory tracts.
farina	....	....	*Flaxseed meal.*
infusum compositum	f℥½–2	15.0–60.0	
oleum	f℥½–1	15.0–30.0	
Lipanin	fʒ1–2	4.0–8.0	*Olive oil* with 5 per cent. *oleic acid.* Substitute for cod-liver oil.
Liquorice	....	....	See *Glycyrrhiza.*
Listerin	fʒ½–2	2.0–8.0	Proprietary preparation similar to *liquor antisepticus.*
Lithium, *ii*, benzoas	gr. 5–20	0.3–1.3	*Lithium.* The action of the lithium salts is
bromidum	gr. 5–20	0.3–1.3	

carbonas	gr. 5–10	0.3–0.6	very similar to that of the corresponding salts of potassium. The alkaline salts have been especially recommended in chronic rheumatism and gout.
citras	gr. 5–10	0.3–0.6	
iodidum	gr. 3–10	0.2–0.6	
salicylas	gr. 5–20	0.3–1.3	
tartras acidus	gr. 5–20	0.3–1.3	
Lobelia, æ	gr. 1–3 expectorant,	0.065–0.2	*Lobelia, Indian tobacco.* Expectorant, antispasmodic, emetic. Especially useful in asthma.
	gr. 10–20 emetic.	0.6–1.3	
fluidextractum	♏2–10	0.13–0.6	
	♏20–30	1.3–2.0	
tinctura	♏5–30	0.3–2.0	
	♏30–60	2.0–4.0	
Lobelin	gr. ½–1	0.03–0.06	Impure resinoid (eclectic).
Lobelinæ sulphas	gr. ⅙–1	0.01–0.06	Alkaloid of *lobelia.*
Logwood	....	....	See *Hæmatoxylon.*
Loretin	Externally.	....	Iodin compound with properties like those of iodoform.
Losophan	Externally.	....	Iodin compound containing 80 per cent. iodin. 1 or 2 per cent. solution in parasitic skin diseases.

Medicines.	Dose for Adult.	Gm. or Cc.	Action and Uses.
Lugol's solution........	....	....	See *Iodi liquor compositus.*
Lupulinum, *i*...........	gr. 5–15	0.3–1.0	*Lupulin.* A glandular powder from hops. Mild antispasmodic and soporific.
fluidextractum.......	♏5–30	0.3–2.0	
oleoresin............	gr. 2–5	0.13–0.3	
tinctura............	fʒ½–2	2.0–8.0	
Lupulus..............	....	....	See *Humulus.*
Lycetol...............	gr. 5–20	0.3–1.3	*Di-methyl-piperazin tartrate.* Recommended as a solvent of uric acid in gout.
Lycoperdon...........	Externally.	....	*Puff ball.* For surgical dressings and as a local hemostatic.
Lycopodium, *ii*........	gr. 5–20	0.3–1.3	*Lycopodium, club moss.* Externally as a protective. Internally, recommended in dyspepsia and irritation of urinary organs.
tinctura............	fʒ¼–1	1.0–4.0	
Lysidine..............	♏10–30	0.6–2.0	50 per cent. solution of ethylene-ethenyl-diamin. Recommended in gout.
bitartrate...........	gr. 5–15	0.3–1.0	

Lysoform	Externally.	....	A liquid formaldehyd-potash soap.
Macis, *idis*	gr. 5–20	0.3–1.3	*Mace.* Carminative. Similar to nutmeg.
Macrotin	gr. ½–2	0.03–0.13	*Cimicifugin* (eclectic). Resin from cimicifuga. Antispasmodic, anti-rheumatic, uterine sedative.
Macuna, *æ*, pruriens	gr. 1–3	0.06–0.2	*Cowage.* Vermifuge for round-worms.
Madder	....	....	See *Rubia.*
Magendie's solution	....	....	See *Morphinæ sulphatis liquor.*
Magnesia, *æ*	....	....	See *Magnesium oxidum.*
magma	fʒ1–4	4.0–15.0	*Milk of magnesia.* Antacid and laxative.
ponderosa	....	....	See *Magnesium oxidum ponderosum.*
Magnesii oxidum	ʒ¼–2	1.0–8.0	*Calcined magnesia.*
ponderosum	ʒ¼–2	1.0–8.0	*Heavy calcined magnesia.*
peroxidum	ʒ¼–1	1.0–4.0	
salicylas	gr. 10–30	0.6–2.0	
sulphas	ʒ1–6	4.0–24.0	*Epsom salts.*
effervescens	ʒ1–8	4.0–30.0	
Magnesium, *ii*	....	....	*Magnesium.* The oxid and carbonate are used as antacid laxatives.
benzoas	gr. 5–15	0.3–1.0	
bromidum	gr. 10–20	0.6–1.3	

Medicines.	Dose for Adult.	Gm. or Cc.	Action and Uses.
Magnesium carbonas...	ʒ½–2	2.0–8.0	The citrate and sulphate are hydragogue purgatives. The latter is also useful in lead-poisoning, and by intraspinal injection (♏15 of 25 per cent. solution for each 20 lbs. of body weight) in tetanus. The glycerophosphate and hypophosphate are employed as tonics.
citras effervescens...	ʒ1–2	4.0–8.0	
citratis liquoris......	f℥6–12	180.0–360.0	
glycerophosphas.....	gr. 3–10	0.2–0.6	
hypophosphis.......	gr. 3–10	0.2–0.6	
Maidis stigmata.......	......	....	See *Zea*.
ustilago............	....	....	See *Ustilago maydis*.
Malakin.............	ʒ½–1	2.0–4.0	*Salicyl-para-phenetidin*. Rheumatism and neuralgia.
Male fern.............	....	....	See *Aspidium*.
Maltum, *i*............	ʒ1–2	4.0–8.0	*Malt*. Dried partially germinated barley. Digestant.
extractum..........	fʒ1–4	4.0–15.0	
liquidum...........	fʒ1–4	4.0–15.0	
Mandrake.............	....	....	See *Podophyllum*.
Manganum, *i*..........	....	....	*Manganese*. Recom-

carbonas	gr. 5-20	0.3–1.3	mended as an aid to iron in anemia; also used in amenorrhea.
citras	gr. 1–5	0.06–0.3	
dioxidum præcipitatum	gr. 3–10	0.2–0.6	
hypophosphis	gr. 1–10	0.06–0.6	
phosphas	gr. 1–5	0.06–0.3	
sulphas	gr. 1–10	0.06–0.6	
Manna, *æ*	ʒ2–8	8.0–30.0	*Manna.* Laxative.
Mannite	ʒ2–8	8.0–30.0	*Manna sugar.*
Mannitol nitras	gr. 1–2	0.06–0.13	*Hexanitrin.* Similar to nitroglycerin.
Maranta, *æ*	ad. lib.	....	*Arrow root.* Starchy food and demulcent.
Marigold	....	....	See *Calendula.*
Marshmallow	....	....	See *Althæa.*
Marubium, *ii*	ʒ½–1	2.0–4.0	*Horehound.* Expectorant, stomachic, and diuretic.
extractum	gr. 5–10	0.3–0.6	
fluidextractum	fʒ½–1	2.0–4.0	
Mastiche, *es*	gr. 5–30	0.3–2.0	*Mastic, resin mastic.* Corrective of aloes. Aromatic.
Maté	....	....	See *Ilex paraguayensis.*
Matico (indeclinable)	gr. 15–60	1.0–4.0	*Matico.* Used locally to arrest hemorrhage; internally as a stimulant diuretic in inflammatory diseases of urinary organs.
fluidextractum	fʒ½–1	1.0–4.0	

Medicines.	Dose for Adult.	Gm. or Cc.	Action and Uses.
Matricaria, *æ*	ʒ1–4	4.0–15.0	*German chamomile.* Astringent, stomachic.
fluidextractum	fʒ½–1	2.0–4.0	
May apple	....	....	See *Podophyllum.*
Meadow saffron	....	....	See *Colchicum.*
Medulla ossium rubra	ʒ2–4	8.0–15.0	*Bone marrow.* Recommended in pernicious anemia.
Mel, *lis*	ad. lib.	....	*Honey.* Demulcent, laxative, and nutritive.
depuratum	ad. lib.	....	*Clarified honey.*
rosæ	fʒ½–2	2.0–8.0	*Honey of rose.*
Melaleuca leucadendron.	....	....	See *Cajuputum.*
Melissa, *æ*	ʒ¼–1	1.0–4.0	*Balm.* Refreshing drink in fever.
infusum	f℥1–2	30.0–60.0	
Menispermum, *i*	ʒ¼–1	1.0–4.0	*Yellow parilla, Canadian moonseed.* Stomachic and alterative.
fluidextractum	fʒ½–1	2.0–4.0	
Menthæ, *æ*, piperita, *æ*.	ʒ¼–1	1.0–4.0	*Peppermint.* Aromatic carminative and flavoring agent. Oil, externally, local anesthetic.
aqua	fʒ1–8	4.0–30.0	
oleum	♏1–5	0.06–0.3	
spiritus	♏10–40	0.6–1.6	

viridis	ʒ¼–1	1.0–4.0	*Spearmint.* Same uses as peppermint.
aqua	fʒ1–8	4.0–30.0	
oleum	♏1–5	0.06–0.3	
spiritus	♏10–40	0.6–1.6	
Menthol	gr. ½–2	0.03–0.13	*Peppermint camphor.* Locally as an anesthetic in headache, neuralgia, and pruritus. Internally as a gastric sedative.
Menyanthes trifoliata	gr. 15–30	1.0–2.0	*Buckbean* or *bogbean.* Bitter tonic, emmenagogue, and vermifuge.
infusum	f℥2–4	60.0–120.0	
Mercurol	gr. ¼–3	0.015–0.2	*Mercury nucleinate.* Internally in syphilis. Locally (½ to 5 per cent. solution) in gonorrhea and conjunctivitis.
Mercury	....	....	See *Hydrargyrum.*
Mesotan	Externally.	....	Trade name of an ester of salicylic acid. Used locally diluted with 1 or 2 parts of olive oil.
Methyl alcohol	....	....	*Wood alcohol.*
atropin bromid	....	....	See *Atropinæ methylbromidum.*

Medicines.	Dose for Adult.	Gm. or Cc.	Action and Uses.
Methyl chloridum.....	Externally.	....	*Methyl chlorid.* Used in liquid form as a local anesthetic.
morphin............	....	....	See *Codein.*
salicylas............	♏10–30	0.6–2.0	*Methyl salicylate.* Synthetic oil of wintergreen. Internally and locally in rheumatic conditions. Flavoring agent.
Methylene bichlorid....	....	....	General anesthetic. Dangerous.
Methylene-blue........	....	....	See *Methylthioninæ hydrochloridum.*
Methylthioninæ hydrochloridum...........	gr. 1–6	0.06–0.4	*Methylene-blue.* Internally, urinary antiseptic in gonorrhea; antimalarial in place of quinin, and analgesic in neuralgic pain. It colors the urine blue.
Mezereum, *i*...........	gr. 1–10	0.06–0.6	*Mezereon.* Externally, irritant like canthar-
fluidextractum.......	♏1–10	0.06–0.6	

unguentum	Externally.		ides; internally, recommended as alterative in syphilis, chronic rheumatism, and skin diseases.
Mica, *æ*, panis			*Bread crumbs.*
Milk-sugar			See *Saccharum lactis.*
Molasses			See *Syrupus fuscus.*
Monkshood			See *Aconitum.*
Monsel's salt			See *Ferri subsulphas.*
solution			See *Ferri subsulphatis liquor.*
Mori succus	ad. lib.		*Mulberry juice.* Laxative.
syrupus	ad. lib.		
Morphina, *æ*	gr. 1/8–1/4	0.008–0.016	*Morphin.* Chief alkaloid of opium. Somnifacient, analgesic, and antispasmodic. Less nauseating, constipating, and sudorific in its effects than opium.
acetas	gr. 1/8–1/4	0.008–0.016	
hydrochloridum	gr. 1/8–1/4	0.008–0.016	
sulphas	gr. 1/8–1/4	0.008–0.016	
liquor	♏5–10	0.3–0.6	*Magendie's solution* (4 per cent.).
pulvis compositus	gr. 5–10	0.3–0.6	*Tully's powder* (morph. sulph., 1.5; camphor, 32; licorice, 33; calc. carb., 33.5).

Medicines.	Dose for Adult.	Gm. or Cc.	Action and Uses.
Moschus, *i*............	gr. 5–15	0.3–1.0	*Musk*. General stimulant.
Moss, Irish	....	....	See *Chondrus*.
Mullen...............	....	....	See *Verbascum thapsus*.
Musk root............	....	....	See *Sumbul*.
Mustard..............	....	....	See *Sinapis*.
Mydriasin............	....	....	See *Atropin methyl bromid*.
Myrcia, *æ*............	....	....	*Bayberry*. Stimulant and perfume.
oleum..............			
spiritus............	....	....	*Bay rum*.
Myristica, *æ*..........	gr. 5–20	0.3–1.3	*Nutmeg*. Aromatic, carminative, stimulant.
oleum..............	♏1–3	0.06–0.2	
spiritus............	f℥1–2	4.0–8.0	
Myrrha, *æ*............	gr. 5–30	0.3–2.0	*Myrrh*. Locally, much used in washes for inflammatory conditions of mouth and gums. Internally, recommended in bronchitis, amenorrhea; also used as an adjuvant to aloes and rhubarb in constipation.
fluidextractum......	♏5–30	0.3–2.0	
tinctura............	♏10–60	0.6–4.0	

Myrtol	♏3–10	0.2–0.6	Chief constituent of oil of myrtle. Expectorant similar to eucalyptol.
Naphthalenum, *i*	gr. 1–5	0.06–0.3	*Naphthalin, tar camphor.* Externally, antiseptic and stimulant in skin diseases; internally, intestinal disinfectant and vermifuge.
Naphthol, benzo-	gr. 3–10	0.2–0.6	*Benzonaphthol.* Same uses as naphthalin.
beta-	gr. 3–10	0.2–0.6	*Betanaphthol.* Same uses as naphthalin.
Naphto-salol	gr. 3–10	0.2–0.6	*Betol.* Antiseptic and antirheumatic.
Narceina, *æ*	gr. ⅛–1	0.008–0.06	*Narcein.* An alkaloid of opium. Soporific action less powerful than that of morphin.
Narcotina, *æ*	gr. 1–3	0.06–0.2	An alkaloid of opium. Action like that of morphin, but weaker.
Nargol	Externally.	....	Compound nucleinic acid with silver (10 per cent. silver). Substitute for silver nitrate.

Medicines.	Dose for Adult.	Gm. or Cc.	Action and Uses.
Neat's-foot oil..........	....	....	See *Oleum bubulum.*
Nectandra, *æ*...........	gr. 2-8	0.13-0.5	*Bebeeru bark.* Contains a bitter principle, berberin. Tonic and antiperiodic.
fluidextractum.......	♏5-20	0.3-1.3	
Neurodin..............	gr. 5-15	0.3-1.0	*Acetylpara - oxyphenyl - urethane.* Recommended as an antipyretic and antineuralgic.
Neuronal..............	gr. 10-20	0.6-1.3	*Bromodiethyl - acetamid* (40 per cent. bromin). Sedative and anticonvulsant.
Niccolum, *i*............	....	....	*Nickel.*
bromidum...........	gr. 2-8	0.13-0.5	*Nickel bromid.* Nerve sedative.
sulphas..............	gr. ½-2	0.03-0.13	*Nickel sulphate.* Astringent. Recommended in anemia.
Nicotina, æ............	gr. ⅙-1	0.01-0.06	*Nicotin.* Liquid alkaloid from tobacco. Recommended as an anticonvulsant.

Night-blooming cereus	....	....	See *Cactus grandiflorus*.
Niter	....	....	See *Potassium nitras*.
Nitrite of amyl	....	....	See *Amylis nitris*.
Nitroglycerin	....	....	See *Glycerylis nitras*.
Nitrous oxid	Inhalation.	....	*Laughing gas.* General anesthetic.
Nosophen	gr. 3–8	0.2–0.5	*Tetraiodophenolphthalein* (60 per cent. iodin). Antiseptic. Iodoform substitute.
Novaspirin	gr. 10–20	0.6–1.3	*Methylene-citrylsalicylic acid.* Recommended in rheumatic affections.
Novocain	gr. 1/5–1	0.013–0.06	Ester of *benzoic acid.* Substitute for cocain.
Nuclein	gr. 10–15	0.6–1.0	*Nucleol.* Compound of nucleinic acid obtained from yeast. Recommended in tuberculosis and other infections.
Nutgall	....	....	See *Galla*.
Nutmeg	....	....	See *Myristica*.
Nux, *cis*, vomica, *æ*	gr. 1/2–4	0.03–0.26	*Nux vomica, quaker button.* Contains strychnin and brucin. Stimulates the respiratory
extractum	gr. 1/8–1/2	0.008–0.03	
fluidextractum	♏1–3	0.06–0.2	
tinctura	♏5–20	0.3–1.3	

Medicines.	Dose for Adult.	Gm. or Cc.	Action and Uses.
			center, the circulation, the digestive tract, and central nervous system. Toxic doses cause symptoms resembling those found in tetanus. Useful in atonic dyspepsia, constipation from intestinal atony, incontinence of urine from atony of the bladder, certain forms of paralysis, in emphysema and pneumonia, and in various forms of heart failure.
Oak, white............	....	....	See *Quercus alba.*
Oleum æthereum......	....	....	*Ethereal oil.* An ethereal solution of a product of the distillation of alcohol and sulphuric acid.
amygdalæ amaræ....	♏¼–½	0.016–0.03	*Oil of bitter almond.*

			Contains 2 to 4 per cent. of hydrocyanic acid. Equivalent to benzaldehyd.
expressum........	fʒ1–6	4.0–24.0	*Oil of sweet almonds.*
betulæ.............	♏5–20	0.3–1.3	*Oil of sweet birch.* Similar to oil of wintergreen and methylsalicylate. Antirheumatic.
bubulum...........	fʒ1–4	4.0–15.0	*Neat's-foot oil.* Obtained from the feet of the ox. Laxative and a substitute for cod-liver oil.
cadinum............	Externally.	....	*Oil of juniper tar.* Stimulant and antiparasitic in skin diseases.
cajuputi............	♏1–10	0.06–0.6	*Cajuput oil.* Rubefacient, carminative, and expectorant.
chenopodii..........	♏1–10	0.06–0.6	*Oil of American wormseed.* Vermifuge for round-worms.
cinereum...........	gr. 1–2	0.06–0.13	*Gray oil* (mercury, 39; mercurial ointment, 2; vaselin oil, 59). Subcutaneously in syphilis.

Medicines.	Dose for Adult.	Gm. or Cc.	Action and Uses
Oleum crotonis........	....	....	See *Oleum tiglii.*
erigerontis..........	♏5-20	0.3-1.3	*Oil of Canada fleabane.* Hemostatic and diuretic.
gaultheriæ..........	♏5-20	0.3-1.3	*Oil of wintergreen.* Equivalent to methyl salicylate. Antirheumatic.
gynocardiæ..........	♏5-20	0.3-1.3	*Chaulmoogra oil.* From seeds of *Gynocardia odorata.* Leprosy and chronic rheumatism.
juniperi............	♏1-5	0.06-0.3	*Oil of juniper berries.* Stimulant diuretic and carminative.
lini................	f℥1-4	4.0-15.0	*Linseed oil.*
morrhuæ...........	f℥1-4	4.0-15.0	*Cod-liver oil.* Alterative and nutrient.
neroli..............	....	....	*Oil of orange flowers.*
olivæ..............	f℥1-8	4.0-30.0	*Olive oil.* Nutrient and laxative. Recommended for gall-stones and gastric hyperacidity.

phosphoratum	♏1–5	0.06–0.3	***Phosphorated oil,*** **B. P. (1 per cent.). Tonic. It is recommended in rickets and scrofula.**
picis	....	....	*Oil of tar.*
pini pumilionis	♏3–10	0.2–0.6	*Oil of mountain pine.* Expectorant, chiefly by inhalation.
sylvestris	♏3–10	0.2–0.6	*Oil of Scotch fir.* Expectorant, especially by inhalation.
ricini	f℥1–4	4.0–15.0	*Castor oil.* Cathartic.
rosæ	....	....	*Otto* or *attar of rose.* For perfumes.
rusci pyroligneum	....	....	***Birch tar.*** **Externally in chronic skin diseases.**
rutæ	♏1–5	0.06–0.3	*Oil of rue.* Powerful irritant and abortifacient.
sabinæ	♏1–5	0.06–0.3	*Oil of savine.* Powerful irritant and abortifacient.
santali	♏5–15	0.3–1.0	*Oil of sandal-wood.* Expectorant, stimulant diuretic, and urinary antiseptic.

Medicines.	Dose for Adult.	Gm. or Cc.	Action and Uses.
Oleum sesami..........	fʒ1–8	4.0–30.0	*Sesame oil, benne oil.* Laxative, nutrient, emollient. Substitute for olive oil.
sinapis volatile......	♏$\frac{1}{12}$–$\frac{1}{8}$	0.005–0.01	*Volatile oil of mustard.* Active rubefacient. Mainly externally.
staphisagriæ........	Externally.	....	*Oil of stavesacre seeds.* Externally for lice (1 to 8 of olive oil).
succini.............	♏1–5	0.06–0.3	*Oil of amber.* Irritant, antispasmodic. Recommended especially for whooping-cough and hiccough.
terebinthinæ........	Externally.	....	*Oil of turpentine.* Rubefacient.
rectificatum.......	♏5–20	0.3–1.3	*Rectified oil of turpentine.* Stimulant expectorant, diuretic; also vermifuge (34).
theobromatis........	....	....	*Oil of theobroma, cacao butter.* Emollient.
tiglii...............	♏$\frac{1}{2}$–2	0.03–0.12	*Croton oil.* Rubefacient

			and drastic cathartic.
Opium, *ii*	gr. ½–2	0.03–0.13	*Opium.* Inspissated juice of poppy. Contains morphin (9 per cent.), codein, narcotin, and narcein. Depresses the cerebrum and respiratory center, diminishes secretions, except that of skin, and lessens peristalsis. Valuable in relieving severe pain, producing sleep, allaying cough, and checking diarrhea; also of service in diabetes and for its calmative effect in internal hemorrhage.
acetum	♏5–20	0.3–1.3	*Vinegar of opium, black drop.*
extractum	gr. ¼–1	0.016–0.06	
granulatum	gr. ½–2	0.03–0.13	
pilulæ	1 to 2 pills.		
pulvis	gr. ½–2	0.03–0.13	
tinctura	♏5–20	0.3–1.3	*Laudanum.*
camphorata	fʒ1–4	4.0–15.0	*Paregoric.*
deodorati	♏5–20	0.3–1.3	

Medicines.	Dose for Adult.	Gm. or Cc.	Action and Uses.
Opium vinum..........	♏5–20	0.3–1.3	*Wine of opium, Sydenham's laudanum.*
Orange-peel...........	....	....	See *Aurantii cortex.*
Orexin tannate........	gr. 4–8	0.26–0.5	Recommended as a stomachic.
Orphol...............	gr. 8–30	0.5–2.0	*Bismuth betanaphtholate.* Gastro-intestinal antiseptic and astringent.
Orris root.............	....	....	See *Iris florentina.*
Orthoform.............	gr. 1–3	0.06–0.2	An ester of *benzoic acid.* Local anesthetic. Internally in ulcer of stomach.
Ouabain..............	gr. $\frac{1}{1000}$–$\frac{1}{250}$	0.00006–0.00026	Glucosid from *ouabaio wood.* Action like that of strophanthin.
Ovariin..............	gr. 3–6	0.2–0.4	*Dried cows' ovaries.* Alterative in disorders of ovaries.
Ovoferrin.............	fʒ2–4	8.0–15.0	A proteid preparation of iron.
Ox-gall...............	....	....	See *Fel bovinum.*
Oxymel..............	fʒ1–2	4.0–8.0	Honey, 8; acetic acid, 1;

			water, 1. Used in cough mixtures.
Palladii hydrochloridum	♏5–10	0.3–0.6	*Palladium chlorid.* Alterative in tuberculosis (3 per cent. solution).
Pancreatinum, *i*.......	gr. 5–10	0.3–0.6	*Pancreatin.* Mixture of ferments from pancreas. Digestant.
Pansy................	....	....	See *Viola tricolor.*
Papain...............	gr. 2–5	0.13–0.3	*Papayotin.* Digestive principle of papaw. Digestant; locally, solvent of false membrane.
Paraform.............	....	....	*Trioxymethylene, polymerized formaldehyd.* When heated yields formaldehyd.
Paraldehydum, *i*.......	fʒ½–1	0.2–4.0	*Paraldehyd.* Active somnifacient.
Paregoric.............	....	....	See *Opii tinctura camphorata.*
Pareira, *æ*............ extractum.......... fluidextractum......	ʒ½–1 gr. 5–20 fʒ½–1	2.0–4.0 0.3–1.3 2.0–4.0	*Pareira brava.* Diuretic similar to buchu. Inflammatory conditions of urinary organs.
Paris green............	....	....	*Aceto-arsenite of copper.*

Medicines.	Dose for Adult.	Gm. or Cc.	Action and Uses.
Parsley................	....	....	See *Apium petroselinum.*
Pearson's arsenical solution..............	....	....	A weak solution (1 to 600) of sodium arsenate.
Pelletierina, *æ*..........	gr. 3–6	0.2–0.4	*Pelletierin.* Alkaloid of pomegranate root bark. Efficient remedy for tapeworm.
sulphas..............	gr. 5–8	0.3–0.5	
tannas..............	gr. 5–8	0.3–0.5	
Pellitory..............	....	....	See *Pyrethrum.*
Pennyroyal............	....	....	See *Hedeoma.*
Pepo, *nis*.............	℥1–2	30.0–60.0	*Pumpkin seeds.* A remedy for tapeworm.
Pepper, red...........	....	....	See *Capsicum.*
Peppermint............	....	....	See *Mentha piperita.*
Pepsinum, *i*...........	gr. 2–10	0.13–0.6	*Pepsin.* Ferment from stomach of pig. Digestant.
Peronin..............	gr. ⅛–½	0.008–0.03	An artificial alkaloid prepared from morphin. A mild sedative and analgesic.
Peruvian bark.........	....	....	See *Cinchona.*
Petrogen..............	Externally.	....	Trade name of a "modi-

			fied" mineral oil. Vehicle.
Petrolatum, *i*.........	Externally.	....	*Petroleum jelly.* Emollient.
album..............	....	....	*White petroleum jelly.*
liquidum............	Externally.	....	*Liquid paraffin.* Emollient spray and vehicle.
Phenacetin............	gr. 5–10	0.3–0.6	Trade name of *acetphenetidin.* Analgesic and antipyretic.
Phenazon.............	....	....	See *Antipyrin.*
Phenocoll hydrochloridum...............	gr. 5–20	0.3–1.3	A derivative of acetphenetidin, with similar action.
Phenol...............	gr. ½–3	0.03–0.2	*Carbolic acid.* Antiseptic, escharotic, local anesthetic.
Phenolphthalein.......	gr. 3–8	0.2–0.5	Laxative.
Phenyl acetamid.......	....	....	See *Acetanilidum.*
dihydro-quinazolin...	....	....	See *Orexin.*
hydrate............	....	....	See *Phenol.*
methyl acetone......	♍2–5	0.12–0.3	*Acetophenone, hypnone.* Somnifacient.
salicylas............	....	....	See *Salol.*
urethane............	gr. 3–6	0.2–0.4	*Euphorin.* Antipyretic and analgesic.

Medicines.	Dose for Adult.	Gm. or Cc.	Action and Uses.
Phosote	....	....	See *Creosoti phosphas.*
Phosphorus, *i*	gr. $\frac{1}{150}$–$\frac{1}{50}$	0.0004–0.0013	*Phosphorus.* Nerve tonic and reconstructive. Used in nervous prostration, impotence, rickets, etc.
Physostigma, *atis*	gr. 1–3	0.06–0.2	*Calabar bean.* It contains physostigmin or eserin. Contracts the pupil, depresses spinal cord, and stimulates intestinal peristalsis. Used locally in eye in glaucoma, and internally in spinal convulsions, obstinate constipation, and extreme flatulence.
extractum	gr. $\frac{1}{8}$–$\frac{1}{2}$	0.008–0.03	
tinctura	♏5–20	0.3–1.3	
Physostigmina, *æ*	gr. $\frac{1}{100}$–$\frac{1}{50}$	0.00065–0.0013	*Physostigmin* or *eserin.* As a myotic, 1 to 4 grains to the ounce.
salicylas	gr. $\frac{1}{100}$–$\frac{1}{50}$	0.00065–0.0013	
sulphas	gr. $\frac{1}{100}$–$\frac{1}{50}$	0.00065–0.0013	
Phytolacca, *æ*	gr. 5–30	0.3–2.0	*Poke.* Alterative, cathartic, emetic.
fluidextractum radicis	♏5–30	0.3–2.0	
Phytolaccin	gr. 1–5	0.065–0.3	Resinoid from *phyto-*

			lacca (eclectic).
Pichi	gr. 5–30	0.3–2.0	*Pichi* (*Fabiana imbricata*). Recommended in inflammation of urinary organs.
Picrotoxinum, *i*	gr. 1/100–1/30	0.0006–0.002	*Picrotoxin.* A neutral principle from fish-berries (*Cocculus indicus*). Recommended in night-sweats.
Pills, Asiatic	1 pill.	....	*Arsenic trioxid*, gr. 1/12 (0.005), with *black pepper*.
Baillie	1 pill.	....	Mercurial pill, 2; digitalis leaves, ½; squill, 1.
Blancard	1 to 2 pills.	....	*Ferrous iodid*, 1 grain (0.06).
Blaud	1 to 3 pills.	....	*Ferrous carbonate*, 1 grain (0.06).
blue	gr. 3–5	0.2–0.3	Pills of *blue mass*.
cathartic vegetable	1 to 2 pills.		
compound cathartic	1 to 2 pills.		
Lady Webster's dinner	1 to 3 pills.	....	Pills of *aloes* and *mastic*.
Plummer	gr. 4–8	0.25–0.5	Calomel, 25; sulphurated antimony, 25; guaiac resin, 50; castor oil, 10.3.

Medicines.	Dose for Adult.	Gm. or Cc.	Action and Uses.
Pilocarpina, *æ*	gr. ⅛–¼	0.008–0.016	*Pilocarpin.* An alkaloid from *pilocarpus.* Powerful diaphoretic and sialagogue. Used in Bright's disease with uremia and dropsy. In the eye it acts like eserin.
hydrochloridum	gr. ⅛–¼	0.008–0.016	
nitras	gr. ⅛–¼	0.008–0.016	
Pilocarpus, *i*	gr. 15–30	1.0–2.0	*Jaborandi.* Contains pilocarpin.
fluidextractum	♏15–30	1.0–2.0	
infusum	f℥½–2	15.0–60.0	
Pimenta, *æ*	gr. 10–30	0.6–2.0	*Allspice.* Aromatic and carminative.
oleum	♏1–5	0.06–0.3	
Pink root	....	....	See *Spigelia.*
Pinus canadensis	....	....	*Hemlock spruce.*
fluidextractum	♏10–60	0.6–4.0	
oleum	♏1–10	0.06–0.6	*Oil of the leaf.* Expectorant.
pumilio	....	....	*Mountain pine.*
sylvestris	....	....	*Scotch fir* or *pine.* Wood yields common turpentine.
oleum	....	....	*Pine-needle oil* (unobtainable).

Piper, *is*	gr. 5–20	0.3–1.3	*Black pepper*. Carminative.
oleoresina	♏1–3	0.06–0.2	
Piperazin	gr. 5–20	0.3–1.3	*Di-ethylene-diamine*. Is recommended in gout and as a solvent of uric acid.
quinate	....	....	See *Sidonal*.
Piperidin tartrate	gr. 10–15	0.6–1.0	This is a derivative of *piperin*. Recommended as a uric-acid solvent.
Piperinum, *i*	gr. 1–10	0.06–0.6	A neutral principle from *pepper*. Supposed antiperiodic.
Pipsissewa	....	....	See *Chimaphila*.
Piscidia erythrina	ʒ½–1	2.0–4.0	*Jamaica dogwood*. Nerve sedative for cough, asthma, in dysmenorrhea, etc.
fluidextractum	fʒ½–1	2.0–4.0	
Pituitary extract	gr. 3–5	0.2–0.3	*Extract of the pituitary gland*. Alterative in acromegaly.
Pix, *cis*, burgundica	Externally.	....	*Burgundy pitch*.
canadensis	....	....	*Hemlock pitch*.
liquida	gr. 2–10	0.13–0.6	*Tar*. Externally, stimulant in skin diseases; internally, expectorant.
aqua	f℥4–10	120.0–280.0	
unguentum	Externally.		

Medicines.	Dose for Adult.	Gm. or Cc.	Action and Uses.
Plasmon	ʒ1–2	4.0–8.0	Soluble *milk albumin* (casein). Nutritive.
Platini chloridum	gr. ⅛–½	0.008–0.03	*Chlorid of platinum.* Alterative in syphilis and scrofula.
Pleurisy root	....	....	See *Asclepias.*
Plumbum, *i*	....	....	*Lead.* The acetate of lead is used internally as an astringent (diarrhea) and as a hemostatic. Externally, the acetate and subacetate are used in the form of lotions as protectives and sedatives. The iodid is used in ointment as an absorbent in inflammation of glands. The nitrate is an active caustic.
acetas	gr. 1–3	0.06–0.2	*Sugar of lead.*
carbonas	Externally.		
iodidum	Externally.		
nitras	Externally.		

oxidum	Externally.	....	*Litharge.*
subacetatis liquor	Externally.	....	*Goulard's extract.*
dilutum	Externally.		
Podophyllin	....	....	See *Podophylli resina.*
Podophyllum, *i.*	gr. 5–15	0.3–1.0	*Mandrake, May apple.* Purgative.
fluidextractum	♏5–15	0.3–1.0	
pilulæ belladonnæ et capsicum	1 to 2 pills.		
resina	gr. $\frac{1}{12}$–$\frac{1}{2}$	0.005–0.03	*Podophyllin.*
Poison ivy	....	....	See *Rhus toxicodendron.*
oak	....	....	See *Rhus toxicodendron.*
Poke	....	....	See *Phytolacca.*
Pollantin	Externally.	....	Serum of horses treated with toxins from pollen of grasses, etc. Recommended locally to eyes and nostrils in hay-fever. In liquid and powder forms.
Polyvalent sera	....	....	Sera obtained by inoculating animals with several strains of a bacterium.
Pomegranate	....	....	See *Granatum.*
Port wine	....	....	See *Vinum portense.*
Potassa	....	....	See *Potassii hydroxid.*
cum calce	Externally.	....	*Vienna paste.* Caustic.
sulphurata	gr. 3–10	0.2–0.6	*Liver of sulphur.* Ex-

Medicines.	Dose for Adult.	Gm. or Cc.	Action and Uses.
			ternally in bath or ointment, and also internally in chronic rheumatism and skin affections.
Potassium, *ii*	....	....	*Potassium.* The organic salts (acetate, citrate, bicarbonate, etc.) are used as diuretics in dropsy and kidney disease, as antacids in rheumatism, gout, and urinary stones, and as diaphoretics. The chlorate is mainly used locally and internally in inflammatory conditions of mouth and throat. The bromid is used as a nerve sedative in hysteria, epilepsy, etc.; the nitrate as a diuretic; the iodid as an alterative in
acetas	gr. 5–60	0.3–4.0	
arsenitis liquor	♏1–10	0.06–0.6	
bicarbonas	gr. 5–30	0.3–2.0	
bichromas	gr. $\frac{1}{10}$–$\frac{1}{8}$	0.006–0.013	
bitartras	gr. 5–60	0.3–4.0	
borotartras	gr. 5–30	0.3–2.0	
bromidum	gr. 5–30	0.3–2.0	
carbonas	gr. 5–30	0.3–2.0	
chloras	gr. 2–10	0.13–0.6	
citras	gr. 5–60	0.3–4.0	
liquor	f℥$\frac{1}{2}$–2	15.0–60.0	
cyanidum	gr. $\frac{1}{12}$–$\frac{1}{4}$	0.005–0.016	
et sodii tartras	℥1–4	4.0–15.0	
ferrocyanidum	gr. 5–15	0.3–1.0	
formas	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$–3	0.016–0.2	
glycerophosphas	gr. 3–10	0.2–0.6	
hydroxidi	Externally.		
liquor	♏5–20	0.3–1.3	

hypophosphis	gr. 5–30	0.3–2.0	syphilis, gout, chronic inflammatory diseases, lead-poisoning, etc.; the arsenite (Fowler's solution) as a tonic and alterative, and the permanganate as a germicide, an antidote to morphin- and phosphorus-poisoning, and an emmenagogue.
iodidum	gr. 5–60	0.3–4.0	
nitras	gr. 5–20	0.3–1.3	
nitris	gr. 1–3	0.06–0.2	
permanganas	gr. 1–3	0.06–0.2	
sulphas	gr. 5–30	0.3–2.0	
tartras	gr. 5–60	0.3–4.0	
telluras	gr. ⅛–½	0.008–0.03	
Powder, acetanilid, compound	gr. 5–15	0.3–1.0	Acetanilid, 70; sod. bicarb., 20; caffein, 10. Antipyretic, analgesic.
bismuth, compound	Locally.	....	*Catarrh snuff*, *Ferrier's snuff* (bismuth subnitrate, 75; acacia, 25; morphin, 0.41).
chalk, compound	gr. 5–60	0.3–4.0	*Pulvis cretæ compositus* (chalk, 30; acacia, 20; sugar, 50). Antacid in diarrhea.
Dover's	....	....	See *Powder, ipecac and opium.*
ipecac and opium	gr. 5–15	0.3–1.0	*Dover's powder* (opium, 1; ipecac, 1; sugar of milk, 8). Diaphoretic and analgesic.

Medicines.	Dose for Adult.	Gm. cr Cc.	Action and Uses.
Powder, jalap, compound	gr. 20–60	1.3–4.0	*Pulvis jalapæ compositus* (jalap, 35; potassium bitartrate, 65). Hydragogue cathartic.
licorice, compound	ʒ½–2	2.0–8.0	*Pulvis glycyrrhizæ compositus* (senna, 5; licorice, 6.5; washed sulphur, 2.2; oil of fennel, 1; sugar, 15). Laxative.
morphin, compound	gr. 5–15	0.3–1.0	*Tully's powder* (morphin sulphate, 1.5; camphor, 32; licorice, 33; calcium carbonate, 33.5). Anodyne.
rhubarb, compound	gr. 5–60	0.3–4.0	*Pulvis rhei compositus, Gregory's powder* (rhubarb, 2.5; magnesium oxid, 6.5; ginger, 1.0). Antacid laxative, especially for children.
Seidlitz	1 set of 2 powders.	....	*Pulvis effervescens compositus* (blue paper:

Tully's	....	....	Sodium bicarbonate, 2.6; sodium and potassium tartrate, 8.0. White paper: Tartaric acid, 2.3). Purgative. See *Powder, morphin, compound.*
Proponal	gr. 3–10	0.2–0.6	*Dipropyl-barbituric acid.* Homologue of veronal. Hypnotic.
Protargol	Externally.	....	Compound of *silver* and *albumin* (8.3 per cent. silver). Locally, ½ to 10 per cent. solution in gonorrhea, vaginitis, ophthalmia, etc.
Prunus, *i*, **virginiana**, *æ*.	ʒ½–1	1.0–4.0	*Wild cherry.* Cough sedative.
infusum	f℥½–1	15.0–30.0	
syrupus	fʒ1–4	4.0–15.0	
Prussian blue	....	....	*Potassium ferricyanid.*
Prussic acid	....	....	See *Acidum hydrocyanicum.*
Puff ball	....	....	See *Lycoperdon.*
Pulsatilla, *æ*	....	....	*Anemone.* Chiefly employed in bronchitis, asthma, pertussis, and in dysmenorrhea.
infusum	f℥½–1	15.0–30.0	
tinctura	♏1–10	0.06–0.6	
Pumpkin seed	....	....	See *Pepo.*

Medicines.	Dose for Adult.	Gm. or Cc.	Action and Uses.
Ranunculus, *i*, ficaria. .	....	....	*Pilewort* or *celandine.* Used in ointment and also as suppository for piles.
Red gum.............	gr. 2-5	0.13-0.3	*Eucalyptus gum.* Astringent in diarrhea and also for relaxed throats.
saunders............	....	....	*Pterocarpi lignum.* Used as coloring agent.
Resina, *æ*.............	Externally.	....	*Resin, rosin, colophony.* From turpentine.
ceratum.............	Externally.	....	Basilicon ointment.
compositum	Externally.		
Resorcinol, *is*.........	gr. 1-5	0.06-0.3	*Resorcin.* A benzol derivative allied to phenol. Antipyretic and antiseptic.
Rhamnus, *i*, frangula...	....	....	See *Frangula.*
purshiana, *æ*........	gr. 5-30	0.3-2.0	*Cascara sagrada.* Cathartic.
elixir.............	fʒ1-3	4.0-12.0	
extractum........	gr. 1-5	0.06-0.3	
fluidextractum....	♏5-30	0.3-2.0	
Rhatany..............	....	....	See *Krameria.*

Rheum, *i.*	gr. 5–30	0.3–2.0	*Rhubarb.* Stomachic and cathartic.
extractum	gr. 1–10	0.06–0.6	
fluidextractum	♏5–30	0.3–2.0	
mistura et sodæ	fʒ1–4	4.0–15.0	
pilulæ compositus	1 to 5 pills.		
pulvis compositus	ʒ½–1	2.0–4.0	
syrupus	fʒ1–4	4.0–15.0	
aromaticum	fʒ1–4	4.0–15.0	*Spiced syrup of rhubarb.*
tinctura	fʒ½–2	2.0–8.0	
aromaticum	fʒ1–4	4.0–15.0	
Rhus, *rhois*, glabra, *æ*.	ʒ½–1	2.0–4.0	*Sumach.* Rich in tannin. Astringent.
fluidextractum	fʒ½–1	2.0–4.0	
aromatica	gr. 10–30	0.6–2.0	*Fragrant sumac.* Incontinence of urine.
fluidextractum	♏5–30	0.3–2.0	
toxicodendron	gr. 1–5	0.06–0.3	*Poison oak, poison ivy.* Rheumatism, chronic skin diseases, incontinence of urine.
tinctura	♏$\frac{1}{10}$–1	0.006–0.06	
Ricinus communis	....	....	*Castor oil bean.*
Rochelle salt	....	....	See *Potassii et sodii tartras.*
Rodagen	gr. 75–150 daily.	5.0–10.0	*Dried milk of thyroidectomized goats.* Exophthalmic goiter.
Rosa, *æ*, gallica, aqua	f℥½–2	15.0–60.0	*Red rose.* Feeble astringent. Chiefly used as a flavoring agent.
confectio	ʒ½–1	2.0–4.0	
fluidextractum	fʒ½–2	2.0–8.0	
mel	fʒ½–2	2.0–8.0	

Medicines.	Dose for Adult.	Gm. or Cc.	Action and Uses.
Rosæ syrupus........	fʒ1–2	4.0–8.0	
Rosin.................	....	....	See *Resina.*
Rosmarinus, *i*.........	....	....	*Rosemary.* Carminative. Mainly used as a scent.
oleum..............	♏1–5	0.06–0.3	
Rottlera..............	....	....	See *Kamala.*
Rubia tinctorum......	ʒ½–1	1.0–4.0	*Madder.* Emmenagogue.
Rubidium, *i*..........	....	....	*Rubidium.* Salts of this metal act like the corresponding salts of potassium.
bromidum..........	gr. 5–30	0.3–2.0	
iodidum............	gr. 5–20	0.3–1.3	
Rubus, *i*.............	gr. 5–30	0.3–2.0	*Blackberry bark.* Astringent.
fluidextractum......	♏10–60	0.6–4.0	
syrupus............	fʒ1–4	4.0–15.0	
Rue..................	....	....	See *Ruta.*
Rumex, *icis*...........	ʒ½–1	1.0–4.0	*Yellow dock.* Astringent and alterative.
extractum..........	gr. 4–8	0.25–0.5	
fluidextractum......	fʒ½–1	2.0–4.0	
Rumicin...............	gr. 1–3	0.06–0.2	
Ruta, *æ*.............	gr. 5–20	0.3–1.3	*Rue.* Emmenagogue and powerful abortifacient.
oleum..............	♏1–5	0.06–0.3	
Sabadilla, *æ*...........	gr. 1–4	0.06–0.25	*Cevadilla.* Source of veratrina.

Sabal (indeclinable)....	gr. 10–60	0.6–4.0	*Saw palmetto fruit.* Diuretic, aphrodisiac, bronchial sedative.
fluidextractum......	♏10–30	0.6–2.0	
Sabina, *æ*..............	gr. 5–15	0.3–1.0	*Savine.* Emmenagogue and active abortifacient.
fluidextractum......	♏5–15	0.3–1.0	
oleum..............	♏1–5	0.06–0.3	
Saccharin.............	gr. ½–3	0.03–0.13	*Benzosulphinide, gluside.* A derivative of coal-tar. Used instead of sugar in diabetes.
Saccharum, *i*..........	ad. lib.	....	*Cane-sugar, sucrose.*
lactis..............	ad. lib.	....	*Milk-sugar, lactose.*
Saffrolum, *i*...........	♏1–10	0.06–0.6	*Saffrol.* Chief constituent of sassafras oil. Carminative.
Saffron...............	....	....	See *Crocus.*
Sage.................	....	....	See *Salvia.*
Sal ammoniac.........	....	....	See *Ammonium chlorid.*
Salicinum, *i*...........	gr. 5–30	0.3–2.0	*Salicin.* Glucosid from willow and poplar. Action of a mild salicylate. Antirheumatic.
Salicylic acid..........	....	....	See *Acidum salicylicum.*
Salipyrin.............	gr. 5–30	0.3–2.0	*Antipyrin salicylate.* Antirheumatic, analgesic.

Medicines.	Dose for Adult.	Gm. or Cc.	Action and Uses.
Salit	Externally.	....	Salicylic acid ester of *borneol.* Antirheumatic.
Salol	gr. 5–15	0.3–1.0	*Phenyl salicylate.* Antirheumatic, intestinal and urinary antiseptic.
Salophen	gr. 5–15	0.3–1.0	*Acetamidosalol.* Antirheumatic.
Saltpeter	....	....	See *Potassii nitras.*
Salvia, *æ*	ʒ¼–1	1.0–4.0	*Sage.* Carminative, antihydrotic, astringent.
fluidextractum	♏15–60	1.0–4.0	
infusum	f℥1–2	30.0–60.0	
Sambucus, *i*	ʒ½–1	2.0–4.0	*Elderberry flowers.* Alterative, diuretic. Locally, for bruises and sores.
fluidextractum	fʒ½–1	2.0–4.0	
infusum	f℥½–2	15.0–60.0	
Sandal-wood	....	....	See *Santalum album.*
Sanguinaria, *æ*	gr. 1–8	0.06–0.5	*Blood root.* Expectorant, emetic, alterative.
fluidextractum	♏1–5	0.06–0.3	
tinctura	♏5–60	0.3–4.0	
Sanguinarina, *æ*	gr. 1/12–1/8	0.005–0.008	
Santalum, *i*, album	....	....	*White sandal-wood.* Expectorant, urinary
oleum	♏5–20	0.3–1.3	

			antiseptic, and diuretic.
rubrum	....	....	See *Red saunders.*
Santonica, *æ*	ʒ¼–1	1.0–4.0	*Levant* or *European worm-seed.* Vermifuge.
Santoninum, *i*	gr. ¼–2	0.016–0.13	Neutral principle from *santonica.* Vermifuge for round-worms.
trochisci	1 to 4	....	Each ¼ grain (0.03).
Santyl	♏24	1.5	Salicylic ester of *santal oil,* the action of which it resembles.
Sapo, *onis*	....	....	*Castile soap.* Soap of olive oil and soda.
emplastrum	....	....	*Soap plaster.*
mollis	....	....	*Soft-soap, sapo viridis.* Soap of linseed oil and potassa.
linimentum	....	....	*Soap liniment.*
Saponins	....	....	Toxic glucosids from sarsaparilla, soap-bark, and other plants.
Sarsaparilla, *æ*	ʒ½–2	2.0–8.0	*Sarsaparilla.* Recommended as an alterative in syphilis, rheumatism, and cutaneous diseases.
decoctum compositus	f℥1–4	30.0–120.0	
fluidextractum	fʒ½–1	2.0–4.0	
compositus	fʒ½–1	2.0–4.0	
syrupus compositus	fʒ1–4	4.0–15.0	

Medicines.	Dose for Adult.	Gm. or Cc.	Action and Uses.
Sassafras (indeclinable)	ʒ½–2	2.0–8.0	*Sassafras.* Aromatic flavoring agent.
medulla	℥1–4	4.0–15.0	*Sassafras pith.* Demulcent.
oleum	♏1–5	0.06–0.3	
Savine	....	....	See *Sabina.*
Saw palmetto	....	....	See *Sabal.*
Scammonium, *i*	gr. 1–10	0.06–0.6	*Scammony.* Drastic cathartic.
resina	gr. 1–5	0.06–0.3	
Scilla, *æ*	gr. 1–5	0.06–0.3	*Squill.* Heart stimulant like digitalis. Diuretic, expectorant, and emetic.
acetum	♏5–30	0.3–2.0	
fluidextractum	♏1–5	0.06–0.3	
syrupus	fʒ½–1	2.0–4.0	
compositus	♏5–60	0.3–4.0	
tinctura	♏5–30	0.3–2.0	
Scoparius, *ii*	gr. 15–30	1.0–2.0	*Broom.* Contains spartein. Diuretic in dropsy.
decoctum	f℥1–2	30.0–60.0	
fluidextractum	fʒ½–1	2.0–4.0	
Scopola, *æ*	gr. ½–1	0.03–0.06	*Scopola carniolica.* Has properties similar to those of belladonna.
extractum	gr. ⅛–¼	0.008–0.016	
fluidextractum	♏1–2	0.06–0.12	
Scopolamin	....	....	Alkaloid of *scopola.* Identical with hyoscin.
Scutellaria, *æ*	gr. 15–60	1.0–4.0	*Skullcap.* Antispasmod-

fluidextractum	♏15–60	1.0–4.0	ic and nerve sedative.
Sea wrack	....	....	See *Fucus vesiculosis.*
Secale cornutum	....	....	See *Ergota.*
Seidlitz powder	....	....	See *Powder, Seidlitz.*
Senecio, *onis*	gr. 15–30	1.0–2.0	*Ragwort.* Emmenagogue. Amenorrhea and dysmenorrhea.
fluidextractum	♏15–30	1.0–2.0	
Senega, *æ*	gr. 5–30	0.3–2.0	*Senega.* Expectorant, emetic.
fluidextractum	♏5–30	0.3–2.0	
syrupus	fʒ½–2	2.0–8.0	
Senna, *æ*	ʒ½–2	2.0–8.0	*Senna.* Purgative.
confectio	ʒ½–2	2.0–8.0	
fluidextractum	fʒ½–2	2.0–8.0	
infusum compositus	f℥1–4	30.0–120.0	
syrupus	fʒ½–4	2.0–15.0	
Serpentaria, *æ*	gr. 5–30	0.3–2.0	*Virginia snakeroot.* Expectorant, diaphoretic, bitter tonic.
fluidextractum	♏5–30	0.3–2.0	
tinctura	fʒ½–2	2.0–8.0	
Serum antidiphthericum	....	Curative dose, 3000–8000 units; prophylactic dose, 500–1000 units.	*Diphtheria antitoxin.*
antimeningococcic	....	....	See *Antitoxin, meningitis.*
antipneumococcic	....	....	See *Antitoxin, pneumonia.*

Medicines.	Dose for Adult.	Gm. or Cc.	Action and Uses.
Serum, antistreptococcic	....	....	See *Antitoxin, septicemia.*
Sessamum, *i*	....	....	*Benne.*
oleum	f℥½–2	15.0–60.0	Substitute for olive oil.
Sevum, *i*	....	....	*Suet.*
Sherry wine	....	....	See *Vinum xericum.*
Sidonal	gr. 8–15	0.5–1.0	*Piperazin quinate.* In gout, uric-acid solvent.
Silver	....	....	See *Argentum.*
Simaruba, *æ*, officinalis	gr. 15–30	1.0–2.0	*Mountain damson.* Bitter astringent. Diarrhea and dysentery.
Simulo	gr. 20–30	1.3–2.0	*Capparis coriacea.* Antispasmodic in epilepsy and chorea.
Sinapis, *is*, alba	ʒ½–2	2.0–8.0	*White mustard.* Emetic.
nigra	ʒ½–2	2.0–8.0	*Black mustard.* Counterirritant, emetic.
oleum volatile	♏⅛–¼	0.008–0.016	*Volatile oil of mustard.*
Slippery elm bark	....	....	See *Ulmus.*
Smilax	....	....	See *Sarsaparilla.*
Soap	....	....	See *Sapo.*

Soap-tree bark	....	....	See *Quillaia.*
Soda, *æ*	....	....	*Caustic soda, sodium hydroxid.*
liquor chlorinatæ	♏10–30	0.6–2.0	*Labarraque's solution.* Antiseptic.
Sodium, *i*	....	....	*Sodium.* The arsenate and cacodylate have an action similar to but milder than that of arsenous acid. The bicarbonate is a valuable antacid. The cinnamate is antitubercular. The formate, glycerophosphate, and hypophosphite are tonic and are indicated in states of malnutrition. The nitrite has the action of nitroglycerin. The salicylate is the most efficient remedy in rheumatism. The phenol sulphonate (*sulphocarbolate*) and the thiosulphate (*hyposulphite*) are anti-
acetas	gr. 10–30	0.6–2.0	
arsenas	gr. $\frac{1}{20}$–$\frac{1}{8}$	0.003–0.008	
exsiccatus	gr. $\frac{1}{30}$–$\frac{1}{16}$	0.002–0.004	
liquor	♏1–5	0.06–0.3	
benzoas	gr. 5–30	0.3–2.0	
bicarbonas	gr. 5–30	0.3–2.0	
bisulphas	gr. 10–15	0.6–1.0	
bisulphis	gr. 5–15	0.3–1.0	
boras	gr. 5–20	0.3–1.3	
bromidum	gr. 5–30	0.3–2.0	
cacodylas	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$–2	0.03–0.13	
carbonas	gr. 5–20	0.3–1.3	
monohydras	gr. 2–6	0.13–0.4	
chloras	gr. 2–10	0.13–0.6	
chloridum	gr. 5–30	0.3–2.0	
cinnamas	gr. $\frac{1}{60}$–$\frac{1}{4}$	0.001–0.016	
citras	gr. 5–30	0.3–2.0	
formas	gr. $\frac{1}{6}$–3	0.01–0.2	
glycerophosphas	gr. 5–10	0.3–0.6	
glycholas	gr. 5–10	0.3–0.6	
hydroxidum	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$–1	0.03–0.06	
liquor	♏5–20	0.3–1.3	

Medicines.	Dose for Adult.	Gm. or Cc.	Action and Uses.
Sodium hypophosphis..	gr. 3–15	0.2–1.0	septics. The phosphate and sulphate (*Glauber's salt*) are cathartic. The tellurate has been recommended in night-sweats. For other salts see *Potassium*.
hyposulphis.........	....	....	See *Sodium thiosulphas.*
iodidum............	gr. 5–30	0.3–2.0	
lactas..............	gr. 5–10	0.3–0.6	
lygosignas..........	Locally.	....	Germicide.
methylarsenas.......	gr. ⅜–3	0.025–0.2	*Disodium methylarsenate, arrhenal.*
nitras..............	gr. 5–20	0.3–1.3	
nitris..............	gr. 1–3	0.06–0.2	
oleas...............	gr. 2–5	0.13–0.3	
phenolsulphonas	gr. 5–15	0.3–1.0	*Sodium sulphocarbolate.*
phosphas...........	ʒ½–4	2.0–15.0	
effervescens.......	ʒ2–6	8.0–24.0	
exsiccatus........	ʒ½–2	1.0–8.0	
liquor compositus..	fʒ1–4	4.0–15.0	
pyrophosphas.......	ʒ½–4	2.0–15.0	
salicylas...........	gr. 10–30	0.6–2.0	
santoninas..........	gr. 1–3	0.06–0.2	

succinas	gr. 3–5	0.2–0.3	
sulphanilis	gr. 5–15	0.3–1.0	
sulphas	ʒ1–6	4.0–24.0	
exsiccatus	ʒ½–3	2.0–12.0	
sulphis	gr. 5–20	0.3–1.3	
sulphocarbolas	....	....	See *Sodium phenolsulphonas.*
telluras	gr. ⅓–⅔	0.02–0.04	
theobromin acetas	gr. 5–15	0.3–1.0	*Agurin.* Powerful diuretic.
salicylas	gr. 5–15	0.3–1.0	*Diuretin.* Powerful diuretic.
thiosulphas	gr. 5–20	0.3–1.3	*Sodium hyposulphite.*
valeras	gr. 2–5	0.13–0.3	
vanadas	gr. 1/60–⅛	0.001–0.008	
Solanum, *i*, carolinense	....	....	*Horse-nettle.* Employed in epilepsy.
fluidextractum	fʒ¼–1	1.0–4.0	
dulcamara	....	....	See *Dulcamara.*
Solidago, *inis*	gr. 20–40	1.3–2.6	*Golden rod.* Carminative, diaphoretic.
fluidextractum	fʒ½–1	2.0–4.0	
Solution, Clemens'	♏1–6	0.06–0.04	*Liquor potassii arsenatis et bromidi.* Antidiabetic.
Dobell's	....	....	Solution of sodium borate compound.
Donovan's	....	....	See *Arseni et hydrargyri iodidi liquor.*
Fowler's	....	....	See *Potassii arsenitis liquor.*

Medicines.	Dose for Adult.	Gm. or Cc.	Action and Uses.
Solution, Labarraque's.	....	....	See *Sodii chlorinatæ liquor.*
Lugol's.............	....	....	See *Iodi compositus liquor.*
Magendie's..........	....	....	See *Morphinæ liquor.*
Pearson's...........	....	....	See *Sodii arsenatis liquor.*
Somatose.............	ʒ1–4	4.0–15.0	Albumoses from meat. Nutrient.
ferro-..............	ʒ½–1	2.0–4.0	
lacto-..............	ʒ1–4	4.0–15.0	
Somnal...............	♏30–45	2.0–3.0	*Ethylized chloral-urethan.* A somnifacient.
Somnoform...........	....	....	Mixture of ethyl chlorid, 60; methyl chlorid, 35; ethyl bromid, 5. General anesthetic.
Spanish fly............	....	....	See *Cantharides.*
Sparteinæ sulphas.....	gr. ⅛–¼	0.008–0.016	Alkaloid of *scoparius.* Recommended as a cardiac stimulant and diuretic.
Spearmint............	....	....	See *Mentha viridis.*
Spermaceti............	....	....	See *Cetaceum.*

Spigelia, *æ*	ʒ¼–2	1.0–8.0	*Pink root.* Vermifuge. Round-worms.
fluidextractum	fʒ¼–2	1.0–8.0	
Spiritus, *us*	....	....	Spirit.
ætheris nitrosi	fʒ¼–2	1.0–8.0	*Sweet spirit of niter.* Mild diaphoretic and diuretic.
frumenti	fʒ1–8	4.0–30.0	*Whisky.*
vini gallici	fʒ1–8	4.0–30.0	*Brandy.*
Squill	....	....	See *Scilla.*
Squirting cucumber	....	....	See *Elaterium.*
Staphisagria, *æ*	gr. 1–2	0.06–0.13	*Stavesacre, delphinum.* Chiefly externally for vermin.
oleum	....	....	One to 6 or 12 of olive oil.
Stigmata maidis	....	....	See *Zea.*
Stillingia, *æ*	gr. 10–30	0.6–2.0	*Queen's root.* Cathartic, emetic, and alterative. Recommended in liver diseases, syphilis, and scrofula.
extractum	gr. 2–5	0.13–0.3	
fluidextractum	♏10–30	0.6–2.0	
Stillingin	gr. 1–3	0.06–0.2	Extractive from *Stillingia.*
Storax	....	....	See *Styrax.*
Stovain	gr. ½–1½	0.03–0.1	*Amylene hydrochlorid.* Local anesthetic like cocain (4 per cent. solution).

Medicines.	Dose for Adult.	Gm. or Cc.	Action and Uses.
Stramonium, *ii*	gr. 1–3	0.06–0.2	*Stramonium, Jamestown weed.* Contains hyoscyamin and atropin. Action similar to that of belladonna.
extractum	gr. 1/8–1/2	0.01–0.03	
fluidextractum	♏1–5	0.06–0.3	
tinctura	♏5–20	0.3–1.3	
unguentum	Externally.		
Strontium, *ii*	....	....	The strontium salts act much like the corresponding salts of sodium. They are comparatively unirritating to the stomach. The lactate has been especially recommended in albuminuria.
arsenis	gr. 1/30–1/15	0.002–0.004	
bromidum	gr. 5–30	0.3–2.0	
carbonas	gr. 5–30	0.3–2.0	
iodidum	gr. 5–30	0.3–2.0	
lactas	gr. 5–30	0.3–2.0	
salicylas	gr. 5–20	0.3–1.3	
Strophanthin	gr. 1/300–1/100	0.0002–0.0006	Glucosid of *strophanthus.*
Strophanthus, *i*	....	....	*Strophanthus.* Heart stimulant and diuretic. Action similar to that of digitalis.
extractum	gr. 1/4–1	0.016–0.06	
tinctura	♏5–15	0.3–1.0	
Strychnina, *æ*	gr. 1/60–1/15	0.001–0.004	Alkaloid of *nux vomica.* See *Nux vomica.*
acetas	gr. 1/60–1/15	0.001–0.004	
arsenas	gr. 1/60–1/15	0.001–0.004	
glycerophosphas	gr. 1/60–1/15	0.001–0.004	

hydrobromidum	gr. 1/60–1/15	0.001–0.004	
hydrochloridum	gr. 1/60–1/15	0.001–0.004	
hypophosphis	gr. 1/60–1/15	0.001–0.004	
nitras	gr. 1/60–1/15	0.001–0.004	
phosphas	gr. 1/60–1/15	0.001–0.004	
sulphas	gr. 1/60–1/15	0.001–0.004	
Stypticin hydrochloridum	gr. 1/4–1/2	0.016–0.03	*Cotarnin hydrochlorid.* A derivative of narcotin (opium alkaloid) and allied to hydrastinin. Recommended in uterine hemorrhage.
Styptol	gr. 3/4	0.05	*Cotarnin phthalate.*
Styracol	gr. 5–15	0.3–1.0	*Guaiacol cinnamate.* Antitubercular.
Styrax	gr. 10–30	0.6–2.0	*Storax.* Balsam from oriental sweet gum. Acts like copaiba.
Sublamin	♏15 (1 to 2 per cent. solution).	1.0 (1 to 2 per cent. solution).	*Mercuric ethylene-diamine sulphate.* Antisyphilitic intramuscularly. Externally, antiseptic (1: 5000 to 1: 1000).
Succinum, *i*	....	....	*Amber.* Antispasmodic in whooping-cough, hiccough.
oleum	♏3–15	0.2–1.0	

Medicines.	Dose for Adult.	Gm. or Cc.	Action and Uses.
Succinyl peroxid	gr. 3–5	0.2–0.3	*Alphozone.* Internal and external antiseptic.
Sugar	....	....	See *Saccharum.*
fruit	....	....	See *Levulose.*
grape	....	....	See *Dextrose.*
lead	....	....	See *Plumbi acetas.*
manna	....	....	See *Mannite.*
milk	....	....	See *Saccharum lactis.*
Sulphonal	....	....	See *Sulphonmethanum.*
Sulphonethylmethanum	gr. 10–30	0.6–2.0	*Trional.* Somnifacient.
Sulphonmethanum	gr. 10–30	0.6–2.0	*Sulphonal.* Somnifacient.
Sulphur, *is*	ʒ½–2	2.0–8.0	*Sulphur.* Parasiticide and stimulant for local use (5 to 10 per cent.) in skin diseases. Internally laxative and alterative.
iodidum	gr. 1–4	0.06–0.25	
lotum	ʒ½–2	2.0–8.0	*Washed sulphur.*
præcipitatum	ʒ½–2	2.0–8.0	*Milk of sulphur.*
sublimatum	ʒ½–2	2.0–8.0	
unguentum	....	....	15 per cent. in benzoinated lard.

Sumach	....	....	See *Rhus glabra.*
Sumbul	gr. 5–20	0.3–1.3	*Musk root.* Nerve sedative.
extractum	gr. 2–5	0.13–0.3	
tinctura	fʒ½–2	2.0–8.0	
Suprarenal glands	....	....	See *Glandulæ suprarenales siccæ.*
Suprarenalin	....	....	Similar to adrenalin.
Suprarenin	....	....	Similar to adrenalin.
Sweet flag	....	....	See *Calamus.*
spirits of niter	....	....	See *Ætheris nitrosi spiritus.*
Syrupus fiscus	....	....	*Molasses.*
Tachiol	....	....	*Silver fluorid.* Antiseptic (1: 5000 to 1: 1000).
Taka-diastase	gr. 1–5	0.06–0.3	Digestive ferment from fungus on bran. Recommended for dyspepsia with indigestion of starches.
Talcum, *i*	Externally.	....	*French chalk, soapstone, hydrous magnesium silicate.*
Tamarindus, *i*	....	....	Preserved pulp of *Tamarindus indica.* Laxative.
Tanacetum, *i*	ʒ¼–1	1.0–4.0	*Tansy.* Emmenagogue, abortifacient.
oleum	♏1–5	0.06–0.3	

Medicines.	Dose for Adult.	Gm. or Cc.	Action and Uses.
Tannalbin.............	gr. 15–60	1.0–4.0	*Tannate of albumin.* Astringent.
Tannigen.............	gr. 3–8	0.2–0.5	Acetic acid ester of *tannin.* Astringent.
Tannin...............	....	....	See *Acidum tannicum.*
Tannoform............	gr. 3–10	0.2–0.6	*Tannin - formaldehyd.* Astringent, antiseptic, deodorant.
Tannopin.............	gr. 3–10	0.2–0.6	*Hexamethylene-tetramine-tannin.* Astringent.
Tar...................	....	....	See *Pix liquida.*
Taraxacum, *i*.........	ʒ½–2	2.0–8.0	*Dandelion.* Simple bitter stomachic.
extractum..........	gr. 5–20	0.3–1.3	
fluidextractum......	fʒ½–2	2.0–8.0	
Tartar emetic.........	....	....	See *Antimony and potassium tartrate.*
Terebenum, *i*.........	♏5–15	0.3–1.0	*Terebene.* A product of the action of sulphuric acid on oil of turpentine. Expectorant and stimulant diuretic.
Terebinthina, *æ*, chia...	gr. 5–10	0.3–0.6	*Chian turpentine.* Rec-

			ommended for cancer.
linimentum.........	Externally.		
oleum..............	....	....	*Turpentine.* Expectorant, diuretic, vermifuge, antiseptic.
rectificatus..........	♏5–240	0.3–15.0	
Terpini hydras........	gr. 2–15	0.13–1.0	*Terpin hydrate.* Derivative of oil of turpentine. Expectorant and diuretic.
Terpinol..............	♏2–5	0.13–0.3	A product of the action of sulphuric acid on terpin. Expectorant and diuretic.
Tetramethylthioninæ chloridum...........	....	....	See *Methylene-blue.*
Tetronal...............	gr. 10–20	0.6–1.3	*Tetronal.* Somnifacient.
Thallii acetas..........	gr. 1–3	0.06–0.2	*Thallin acetate.* Recommended for night-sweats.
Thallinæ sulphas......	gr. 3–5	0.2–0.3	*Thallin sulphate.* Antipyretic, antiseptic.
Thapsia, *æ*............	Externally.	....	*Thapsia.* Rubefacient.
Thein.................	....	....	See *Caffeina.*
Theobroma, *atis*.......	....	....	*Cacao, chocolate.*
oleum...............	....	....	*Cacao butter.* Emollient.
Theobromina, *æ*.......	gr. 5–10	0.3–0.6	*Alkaloid of cacao, dimethylxanthin.* Active diuretic.

Medicines.	Dose for Adult.	Gm. or Cc.	Action and Uses.
Theobromina sodii salicylas	gr. 5–15	0.3–1.0	*Diuretin.* Active diuretic.
sodio sodic acetate	gr. 5–15	0.3–1.0	*Agurin.* Active diuretic.
Theocin	gr. 3–6	0.2–0.4	*Synthetic theophyllin.*
Theophyllin	gr. 3–6	0.2–0.4	An alkaloid from tea and coffee. Diuretic.
Thermodin	gr. 5–15	0.3–1.0	A urethane derivative. Antipyretic.
Thigenol	gr. 3–10	0.2–0.6	Sodium salt of sulphonic acid. Resolvent, antipruritic.
Thiocol	gr. 5–20	0.3–1.3	*Potassium guaiacol-sulphonate.* Expectorant, antiseptic. Recommended for tuberculosis.
Thioform	....	....	*Basic bismuth dithiosalicylate.* Substitute for iodoform.
Thiosinamin	gr. ½–1½	0.03–0.1	A derivative of *volatile oil of mustard.* Recommended to hasten

			absorption, cicatrices, and fibrous overgrowths. Used locally and internally.
Thorium, *ii*...........	....	....	Salts of this metal, which possess considerable radio-activity, have been recommended in ointment for various skin diseases.
Thoroughwort..........	....	....	See *Eupatorium*.
Thuja occidentalis.....	ʒ¼–1	1.0–4.0	*Arbor vitæ*. Alterative.
Thymol, *is*............	gr. 1–30	0.06–2.0	Crystalline body from oil of thyme. Antiseptic vermifuge.
iodidum.............	....	....	See *Aristol*.
Thymus gland, desiccated...............	gr. 3–10	0.2–0.6	Recommended in exophthalmic goiter and states of defective nutrition.
Thyroid glands........	....	....	See *Glandulæ thyroideæ siccæ*.
Tolutanum balsamum..	gr. 5–30	0.3–2.0	*Balsam of Tolu*. Expectorant.
Tolutanus syrupus.....	fʒ1–4	0.4–15.0	
Tolypyrin.............	gr. 5–20	0.3–1.3	*Tolyantipyrin*. Antipyretic, antineuralgic.

Medicines.	Dose for Adult.	Gm. or Cc.	Action and Uses.
Tragacantha, *æ*........	gr. 2–10	0.13–0.6	*Tragacanth.* Demulcent.
Traumaticin...........	Externally.	....	*Solution of gutta-percha.*
Tribromophenol.......	gr. ½–2	0.03–0.13	*Bromol.* Intestinal antiseptic.
Triferrin...............	gr. 5	0.3	*Iron paranucleinate.* Hematinic, tonic.
Trikresol..............	Externally.	....	Mixture of kresols. Surgical antiseptic (½ to 2 per cent. solution).
Trimethylamin solution.	♏15–45	1.0–3.0	*Propylamin solution* (10 per cent.). Antirheumatic.
Trinitrin..............	....	....	See *Glycerylis nitras.*
Trional...............	....	....	See *Sulphonethylmethanum.*
Trioxymethylene......	....	....	See *Paraform.*
Triphenenin...........	gr. 5–10	0.3–0.6	A paraphenetidin derivative allied to phenacetin.
Triticum, *i*............	℥1–2	4.0–8.0	*Dog* or *couch grass.* Diuretic.
fluidextractum......	f℥1–2	4.0–8.0	
Tropacocainæ hydrochloras............	Locally.	....	A derivative of *tropin.* Less poisonous than

			cocain. Local anesthetic (3 to 10 per cent. solution).
Trypsin	gr. 5–20	0.3–1.3	A ferment of the pancreas which converts albumin into peptone. Digestant. Locally, in cancer.
Tuberculin bacillen emulsion	....	$\frac{1}{10,000}$–1000 mg.	"B. E." Contains 5 mg. of pulverized dried bacilli in each cubic centimeter. Injections of tuberculin should be made at intervals of from three to six days, the dose being very gradually increased from the minimum to the maximum, reactions being carefully avoided.
new	....	$\frac{1}{1000}$–20 mg.	"T. R." A liquid containing 2 mg. of solid substance (triturated bacilli) per cubic centimeter.
old	....	$\frac{1}{1000}$–1000 mg.	"T. O." Soluble products of tubercle bacilli

Medicines.	Dose for Adult.	Gm. or Cc.	Action and Uses.
			in glycerin. Specific remedy for tuberculosis.
Turpentine............	....	....	See *Terebinthina.*
Turpeth mineral.......	....	....	See *Hydrargyri subsulphas.*
Tussilago, *inis*.........	ʒ½–1	2.0–4.0	*Colt's foot.* Expectorant, demulcent.
fluidextractum......	fʒ½–1	2.0–4.0	
Ulmus, *i*..............	ad. lib.	....	*Slippery elm bark.* Demulcent. In irritation of urinary and respiratory passages.
mucilago............	ad. lib.		
Unguentum Credé.....	....	....	See *Collargol.*
Uranii nitras..........	gr. ½–3	0.03–0.2	*Uranium nitrate.* Recommended in diabetes.
Urea.................	gr. 10–20	0.6–1.3	*Carbamid.* Diuretic; also recommended in tuberculosis.
quinin..............	gr. 5–15	0.3–1.0	*Quinin, hydrochlorocarbamidum.* Antiperiodic. Used hypodermically.
Urethane............	gr. 10–60	0.6–4.0	*Ethyl carbamate.* Somnifacient.

Urotropin	....	....	See *Hexamethylenamin.*
Ursal	gr. 10–30	0.6–2.0	Combination of urea and salicylic acid. Gout, rheumatism.
Ustilago, ***inis,*** **maydis,** ***is***	ʒ¼–1	1.0–4.0	*Corn smut, corn ergot.* Action like that of ergot.
fluidextractum	fʒ½–1	2.0–4.0	
Uva, ***æ,*** **ursi**	ʒ¼–1	1.0–4.0	*Bearberry leaves.* Stimulant diuretic in chronic inflammation of urinary tract.
extractum	gr. 5–15	0.3–1.0	
fluidextractum	fʒ¼–1	1.0–4.0	
infusum	f℥1–2	30.0–60.0	
Valeriana, ***æ***	ʒ¼–1	1.0–4.0	*Valerian.* Nerve sedative.
extractum	gr. 5–10	0.3–0.6	
fluidextractum	♏15–60	1.0–4.0	
tinctura	fʒ½–2	2.0–8.0	
ammoniata	fʒ½–2	2.0–8.0	
Validol	♏10–15	0.6–1.0	*Menthol valerate.* Nerve sedative, carminative.
Valyl	♏4–8	0.2–0.5	*Valeric acid, dimethylamin.* Nerve sedative, antineuralgic.
Vanilla, ***æ***	gr. 5–20	0.3–1.3	*Vanilla.* Stimulant.
Vanillin	gr. ¼–½	0.016–0.03	
Vasogen	Externally.	....	*Oxygenated vaselin.* An emollient.
Veratrina, ***æ***	gr. $\frac{1}{40}$–$\frac{1}{30}$	0.0016–0.002	*Veratrin.* Mixture of alkaloids from sabadilla seeds. Cardiac

Medicines.	Dose for Adult.	Gm. or Cc.	Action and Uses.
			depressant and local analgesic.
Veratrina oleatum	Externally.	....	2 per cent.
unguentum	Externally.	....	4 per cent.
Veratrum, *i*	gr. 1–4	0.06–0.26	*Green or white hellebore.* Cardiac depressant, acting like aconite.
fluidextractum	♏1–3	0.06–0.2	
tinctura	♏5–15	0.3–1.0	
Verbascum, *i*	ʒ½–1	1.0–4.0	*Mullein.* Recommended in catarrh of respiratory and urinary passages.
Verdigris	gr. ⅛–½	0.008–0.03	*Copper subacetate.* Astringent. Internally, in chlorosis.
Veroform	Externally.	....	*Saponified solution of formaldehyd* (1–3 per cent. as disinfectant).
Viburnum, *i*, opulus	ʒ½–2	2.0–8.0	*Cramp bark.* Antispasmodic and uterine sedative.
fluidextractum	fʒ½–2	2.0–8.0	
prunifolium	ʒ½–2	2.0–8.0	***Black haw.*** Antispasmodic, uterine sedative. Dysmenorrhea, ovarian irritation, threatened abortion.
extractum	gr. 3–10	0.2–0.6	
fluidextractum	fʒ½–2	2.0–8.0	

Vinegar	....	....	See *Acetum*.
Vinum, *i*	....	....	*Wine.*
album	....	....	*White wine* (8.5 to 15 per cent. by volume of alcohol).
antimonii	♏5–60	0.3–4.0	*Wine of antimony.* Expectorant, emetic.
portense	....	....	*Port wine* (15 to 20 per cent. alcohol).
rubrum	....	....	*Red wine* (8.5 to 15 per cent. by volume of alcohol).
xericum	....	....	*Sherry wine* (15 to 20 per cent. alcohol).
Vioform	Externally.	....	A quinolin derivative. Substitute for iodoform.
Viola, *æ*	gr. 10–30	0.6–2.0	*Violet.* Recommended as an expectorant and as an alterative in cancer.
syrupus	f℥1–2	4.0–8.0	
Virginia snakeroot	....	....	See *Serpentaria*.
Viscum album	....	....	*Mistletoe.* Emetic, purgative.
Vitriol, blue	....	....	See *Cupri sulphatis*.
oil of	....	....	See *Acid, sulphuric*.
white	....	....	See *Zinci sulphas*.
Wahoo	....	....	See *Euonymus*.

Medicines.	Dose for Adult.	Gm. or Cc.	Action and Uses.
Warburg's tincture....	fʒ2–4	0.8–15.0	*Tinctura antiperiodica.* Quinin with aloes, rhubarb, opium, and aromatics. Antimalarial and diaphoretic.
Wash, black...........	Externally.	....	*Lotio nigra.* Prepared from calomel and lime-water.
yellow..............	....	....	*Lotio flava.* Prepared from corrosive sublimate and lime-water.
Wax.................	....	....	See *Cera.*
Whisky..............	....	....	See *Spiritus frumenti.*
White hellebore........	....	....	See *Veratrum.*
oak...............	....	....	See *Quercus alba.*
precipitate..........	....	....	See *Hydrargyri ammoniatum.*
Wild cherry...........	....	....	See *Prunus virginianæ.*
sunflower...........	....	....	See *Grindelia robusta.*
Wintergreen...........	....	....	See *Gaultheria.*
Witch hazel...........	....	....	See *Hamamelis.*
Wolf's bane...........	....	....	See *Aconitum.*

Wood oil	....	....	See *Balsamum gurjunæ.*
Wool fat	....	....	See *Adeps lanæ.*
Wourara	....	....	See *Curare.*
Xanthoxylin	gr. 1–3	0.06–0.2	Resinoid (eclectic),
Xanthoxylum, *i.*	gr. 10–30	0.6–2.0	*Prickly ash.* Alterative, diaphoretic, sialagogue, carminative. Externally, counterirritant.
extractum	gr. 3–10	0.2–0.6	
fluidextractum	♏10–30	0.6–2.0	
Xeroform	gr. 3–45	0.2–3.0	*Bismuth tribromphenolate.* Internal and external antiseptic.
Xylol	♏5–15	0.3–1.0	*Xylene, dimethylbenzene.* Antiseptic. Recommended in small-pox and respiratory diseases.
Yeast	f℥ ½–1	15.0–30.0	*Fermentum.* Recommended in boils and other infections and in diabetes.
Yellow dock	....	....	See *Rumex.*
Yellow jasmine	....	....	See *Gelsemium.*
Yellow wash	....	....	See *Wash, yellow.*
Yerba santa	....	....	See *Eriodictyon.*
Yohimbinæ hydrochloridum	gr. $\frac{1}{20}$–$\frac{1}{12}$	0.003–0.005	Alkaloid from *Yohimbehe bark.* Recom-

Medicines.	Dose for Adult.	Gm. or Cc.	Action and Uses.
			mended as an aphrodisiac in sexual impotence, etc.
Zea, *æ*	ʒ½–2	2.0–8.0	*Corn silk.* Diuretic and sedative to urinary passages, cystitis, etc.
decoctum	f℥1–2	30.0–60.0	
fluidextractum	fʒ1–2	4.0–8.0	
Zincum, *i*	....	....	*Zinc.* The acetate is an astringent. The carbonate and oxid are used as protectives. The chlorid is caustic. The sulphate in large doses is an emetic; in small doses, an astringent. In solution of ½ to 2 per cent. much used in local catarrhs. The phosphid acts like phosphorus. The stearate is a vulnerary and antiseptic dusting-powder. The sulphocarbolate is an anti-
acetas.	gr. 1–2	0.06–0.13	
bromidum.	gr. 3–10	0.2–0.6	
carbonas præcipitatus	Externally.		
chloridum	Externally.		
cyanidum	gr. $\frac{1}{16}$–$\frac{1}{4}$	0.004–0.015	
hypophosphis	gr. ½–2	0.03–0.13	
iodidum	gr. ½–2	0.03–0.13	
oxidum	gr. 1–10	0.06–0.6	
phenolsulphonas	gr. 1–5	0.06–0.3	
phosphidum	gr. $\frac{1}{20}$–$\frac{1}{4}$	0.003–0.015	
salicylas	gr. 1–5	0.06–0.3	
stearas	Externally.		
sulphas	gr. 10–20 emetic.	0.6–1.3	

			septic. The valerate is an antispasmodic.
sulphocarbolas.......	....	....	See *Zincum phenolsulphonas.*
valeras.............	gr. 1–3	0.06–0.2	
Zingiber, *is*...........	gr. 5–20	0.3–1.3	*Ginger.* Aromatic carminative, flavoring agent.
fluidextractum......	♏5–20	0.3–1.3	
oleoresina...........	♏½–2	0.03–0.13	
syrupus.............	fʒ½–2	2.0–8.0	
tinctura............	♏20–60	1.3–4.0	

Formulas and Doses for Hypodermic Medication

All the following solutions should be carefully filtered:

℞. Apomorphinæ hydrochloridi, gr. j (0.065);
Acidi hydrochloridi diluti, ♏j (0.06);
Aquæ destillatæ, ♏c (6.0).—M.
Solve.

Sig.—♏x (0.6) contain gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ (0.0065) of apomorphin hydrochlorid.

℞. Atropinæ sulphatis, gr. ss (0.03);
Aquæ destillatæ, f℥ij (60.0).—M.
Solve.

Sig —♏xx (1.2) contain gr. $\frac{1}{98}$ (0.0006) of atropin sulphate.

℞. Caffeinæ,
Sodii benzoatis, āā gr. x (0.65);
Aquæ destillatæ, fʒij (7.0).—M.
Solve.

Sig.—♏xij (0.7) contain gr. j (0.065). Dose, ♏xij to xxiv (0.7–1.5).

℞. Cocainæ hydrochloridi, gr. v (0.3);
Aquæ destillatæ, fʒij (7.0).—M.
Solve.

Sig.—♏xij (0.7) contain gr. ss (0.03).

℞. Camphoræ, gr. xxiv (1.6);
Olei amygdalæ expressi, fʒiv (15.0).—M.
Solve.

Sig.—♏xx (1.2) contain gr. ij (0.13) of camphor.

℞. Digitalini Germanici, gr. j (0.065);
Alcoholis,
Aquæ destillatæ, āā fʒij (7.0).—M.
Solve.

Sig.—♏xx (1.2) contain gr. $\frac{1}{24}$ (0.0025) of digitalin.

℞. Fluidextracti ergotæ, f℥ss (15.0).
Filtra.

Sig.—Dose, ♏x to xxx (0.6–2.0).

℞. Hyoscinæ hydrobromidi,	gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ (0.008);
Aquæ destillatæ,	f℥ss (15.0).—M.

Solve.

Sig.—♏xx (1.2) contain gr. $\frac{1}{96}$ (0.0006) of hyoscin hydrobromid.

℞. Hydrargyri chloridi corrosivi,	
Ammonii chloridi,	āā gr. iv (0.26);
Aquæ destillatæ,	f℥ss (15.0).—M.

Solve.

Sig.—♏x (0.6) contain gr. $\frac{1}{6}$ (0.01) of mercuric chlorid.

℞. Morphinæ sulphatis,	gr. viij (0.52);
Phenolis,	♏iij (0.18);
Aquæ destillatæ,	f℥j (30.0).—M.

Solve.

Sig.—♏xv (1.0) contain gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ (0.016) of morphin sulphate.

℞. Morphinæ sulphatis,	gr. viij (0.52);
Atropinæ sulphatis,	gr. ss (0.032);
Phenolis,	♏iij (0.18);
Aquæ destillatæ,	f℥j (30.0).—M.

Solve.

Sig.—♏xv (1.0) contain gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ (0.016) of morphin sulphate and gr. $\frac{1}{96}$ (0.0006) of atropin sulphate.

℞. Physostigminæ sulphatis,	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ (0.016);
Aquæ destillatæ,	♏cc (12.0).—M.

Solve.

Sig.—♏x (0.6) contain gr. $\frac{1}{80}$ (0.0008) of physostigmin sulphate.

℞. Pilocarpinæ hydrochloridi,	gr. viij (0.52);
Aquæ destillatæ,	f℥j (30.0).—M.

Solve.

Sig.—♏x (0.6) contain gr. $\frac{1}{6}$ (0.01) of pilocarpin hydrochlorid.

℞. Quininæ hydrochloridi,	gr. v (0.3);
Acidi tartarici,	gr. j (0.065);
Aquæ bullientis,	♏xx (1.3).—M.

Solve.

Sig.—*Inject* deeply into the tissues while warm.

℞. Quininæ dihydrochloridi, gr. xlviij (3.1);
Aquæ destillatæ, f℥ss (30.0).—M.
Solve.

Sig.—♏xx (1.2) contain gr. iv (0.26) of quinin dihydrochlorid.

℞. Strychninæ sulphatis, gr. j (0.065);
Aquæ destillatæ, f℥j (30.0).—M.
Solve.

Sig.—♏x (0.6) contain gr. $\frac{1}{48}$ (0.0012) of strychnin sulphate.

Notes.—After drawing the required amount of fluid into the syringe, expel the small globule of air by everting the syringe and pressing the piston upward until a drop of the liquid appears at the point of the needle.

Draw the skin up and tense at the required place and press the needle through into the subcutaneous tissues, which done, inject the fluid slowly into them; after the needle has been withdrawn place the finger over the puncture for a short time.

Places to be avoided in puncturing: Veins, inflamed spots, bony prominences.

Places suitable for puncturing: Arm, thigh, abdomen, back, and calf of the leg.

In hypodermic medication the dose is about one-half that required by the mouth, and the effects are more rapid, certain, and exact.

This manner of medication should be resorted to when immediate and decided results are required; when medicines otherwise administered fail to do good; when medicines are required but the patient cannot swallow or refuses to do so; when there is an irritable state of the stomach precluding exhibition by the mouth.

Solutions intended for hypodermic use should be neutral, without acid or alkaline reaction, and non-irritating

The medicines should be rendered perfectly soluble and the menstruum perfectly free from foreign matters.

Solutions of alkaloids should be made fresh as required, since they spoil on long keeping.

Doses for Inhalation

Notes.—The first few inhalations from a steam atomizer should be short, to prepare the patient for their use; afterward they may be continued for ten minutes.

The patient should not take more than six to eight inspirations per minute, and should breathe deeply if the remoter air-passages are to be reached.

Inhalations should never be performed after a hearty meal; and the patient should remain in-doors for thirty minutes after the operation.

The following are the quantities to be mixed with one ounce of distilled water, and used by means of an ordinary steam atomizer:

Acidi carbolici, gr. ij to x.

In *phthisis*.

Acidi tannici, gr. ij to xx.

In chronic catarrhal affections, edema of glottis, and laryngeal ulceration.

Aluminis, gr. v to xxx.

In profuse secretion from bronchi, large doses in pulmonary hemorrhage.

Ammonii chloridi, gr. ij to xij.

To promote expectoration in acute or chronic laryngeal or bronchial catarrh, and capillary bronchitis.

Argenti nitratis, gr. ss to x.

Smaller doses in follicular pharyngitis; large, in ulceration. A face-shield should always be worn.

Cannabis indicæ fluidextracti, gtt. j. to iv.
tincturæ, gtt. x to xx.

In spasmodic and irritating coughs, phthisis.

Conii extracti, gr. j to iv.
fluidextracti, gtt. v to xv.

In irritating coughs and asthma.

Copaibæ, ʒ⅛ to ½.

To diminish secretion.

Cubebæ fluidextracti, ʒ¼ to j.
tincturæ, ʒj to iij.

In early stages of bronchitis.

Cupri sulphatis, gr. j to xx.

In chronic inflammations and ulcerations.

Ferri chloridi, gr. ⅓ to ij to x.
tinct., gtt. xx to ʒj.

In early stages of phthisis in smaller doses;

larger doses in chronic pharyngitis and laryngitis, pulmonary hemorrhage.

Ferri subsulph. liq., gtt. x to xl.

In pulmonary hemorrhage.

Hyoscyami extracti, gr. ⅛ to ½.

fluidextracti, gtt. v to xx.

In whooping-cough and spasmodic coughs.

Iodi tincturæ, gtt. j to x.

liq. comp., gtt. ij to xv.

In inflammatory affections of the larynx and pharynx, phthisis, and chronic bronchitis.

Ipecacuanhæ vini, ʒij.

In chronic bronchitis with viscid sputum.

Morphinæ acetatis, hydrochloridi, sulphatis, gr. $\frac{1}{12}$ to ⅙.

In irritating cough, and for its constitutional effects.

Opii extracti, gr. ⅙ to ½.

tincturæ, gtt. iij to x.

Same as morphin.

Picis liquidæ infusi, ℥j (without the addition of water).

In phthisis, gangrene of lungs, and offensive bronchial secretions,

Plumbi acetatis, gr. ij to x.

In obstinate, troublesome colds not yielding to other medication, pulmonary hemorrhages.

Potassii arsenitis liq., gtt. j to x.

In nervous asthma.

Potassii bromidi, gr. v to xx.

In laryngeal croup.

Potassii chloratis, gr. x to xx.

In chronic and subacute catarrhal affections, especially where there is dryness.

Potassii iodidi, gr. ij to xxx.

In emphysema and chronic bronchitis.

Potassii permanganatis, gr. ij to v.

Antiseptic.

Sodii chloridi, gr. v to xx.

In phthisis, used to promote expectoration.

Sodii liq. chlorinatæ, ʒss to j.

In phthisis, offensive and copious expectoration of chronic bronchitis.

Terebinthinæ, olei, rect., or terebeni, gtt. j to ij. (Mix with light magnesia and glycerin.)

In chronic bronchitis, gangrene of lungs.

Zinci sulphatis, gr. ij to v.

Astringent.

Vapor Inhalations

One teaspoonful of the following formulas added to 1 pint of water at the designated temperatures will be the dose for inhalation:

Acidi hydrocyan. dil., ʒij; aquæ, ℥ij (80° F.).

Sedative in cough, laryngeal cough of phthisis.

Acidi sulphurosi, ℥j (60° to 100° F.).

Stimulant.

Ammoniæ aquæ; aquæ, āā ℥ss (100° to 120° F.).

Stimulant in chronic laryngitis, functional aphonia.

Amylis nitritis, ʒj; alcohol, ℥j (100° F.).

Antispasmodic in asthma and spasm of the glottis.

Benzoini tinct. comp., ℥ij (130° to 150° F.).

Sedative in acute pharyngitis and laryngitis.

Cubebæ olei, ʒij; magnes. carb., ʒj; aquæ, ℥iij (150° F.).

Stimulant.

Conii succi, ʒij; sodii carb., gr. x (140° F.).

For one inhalation. Sedative.

Creosoti, ʒij; magnes. carb., ʒiss; aquæ, ℥iij (120° to 150° F.).

Stimulant in chronic congestion of the larynx and ozena.

Eucalyptol, ʒij; magnes. carb., ʒj; aquæ, ℥iij (140° F.).

Stimulant in chronic laryngitis and bronchitis.

Terebinthinæ canad., ʒij; magnes. carb. levis, ʒj; aquæ, ℥iij (140° F.).

Mild stimulant and resolvent, may be rendered more stimulating by the addition of 5 grains of camphor.

Nasal Douches

Quantities which may be added to 1 pint of water:

Chlorali hydrati, ʒ¼ to j.
Potassii permang., ʒ¼ to j.
Sodii carbonatis, ʒ½ to j.
Sodii chloridi, ʒ½ to j.
Sodii thiosulphatis, ʒj to iv.
Zinci phenolsulphonatis, gr. x to xl.

The above are used in ozena, lupus of the nose, nasal eczema, and acute coryza.

The douche is most serviceable when the disease is located in the posterior nares; astringents should be used in very small quantities, as the membrane is very sensitive; in all cases the nasal douche should be used tepid at first, and when astringents are used the temperature should be slightly decreased.

Eye-washes

The following are the amounts to be employed to 1 ounce of water:

Acidi borici, gr. x to xv.
Aluminis, gr. j to viij.
Argenti nitratis, gr. j to x.
Argyrol, gr. xx to xl.
Atropinæ sulph., gr. ij to iv.
Duboisin, gr. j to ij.
Homatropinæ hydrobromid, gr. j to x.

Hyoscinæ or scopolaminæ hydrobromid, gr. ij to iv.
Physostigmin or eserin sulph., gr. ss to iij.
Pilocarpinæ hydrochlor., gr. j to iv.
Plumbi acetatis, gr. ij to iv.
Protargol, gr. v to xl.
Zinci acetatis or sulphatis, gr. ij to iv.

TABLE I

Table of Solubility

B.=*boiling;* C.=*cold;* H.=*hot;* Part.=*partially;* Rdy.=*readily;* S. or Sol.=*soluble;* Spg.=*sparingly.*

Medicines.	In Water.	In Alcohol.
Acetanilidum	Sol. 1 in 179.	Sol. 1 in 2.5.
Acetozone	Rdy. sol.	Rdy. sol.
Acetphenetidinum	Sol. 1 in 925.	Sol. 1 in 12.
Acidum arsenos*	S. 1 in 100 C. 15 B.	Spg. sol.
benzoic	S. 1 in 280 C. 15 B.	Rdy. sol.
boric	Sol. in 18.	Sol. 15.
camphoric	Sol. 1 in 125 C. 10 B.	Rdy. sol.
carbolic	Sol. 1 in 20 C.	Rdy. sol.
citric	Rdy. sol.	Rdy. sol.
gallic	Sol. 1 in 84 C. 3 H.	Sol. 1 in 4.
oxalic	S. 1 in 10 C. 1 H.	S. 1 in 4 C. 2 B.
salicylic	Spg. sol.	Rdy. sol.
succinic	S. 1 in 25 C. 3 B.	S. 1 in 3 C. 1½ B.
tannic	Rdy. sol.	Rdy. sol.
tartaric	Rdy. sol.	Rdy. sol.
Aconitina	Very spg. sol.	Sol. 1 in 22.
Adrenalin	Spg. sol.	Spg. sol.
Æther	Sol. 1 in 10.	Miscible.
Albumin	Soluble.	Insoluble.
Aloin	S. 1 in 65 C. 5 B.	Sol. 1 in 11.
Alumen	S. 1 in 9 C. rdy. sol. B.	Insoluble.
Aluminii sulphas	Sol. 1 in 1 C.	Insoluble.
Ammonii acetas	Soluble.	Soluble.
benzoas	Sol. 1 in 10.	Spg. sol.
bromid	Rdy. sol.	Sol. 1 in 12.
carbonas	Sol. 1 in 4.	Part. sol.

* Refer to Table II.

Medicines.	In Water.	In Alcohol.
Ammonii chlorid.	S. 1 in 2 C. 1 B.	Sol. 1 in 50.
iodid	Rdy. sol.	Sol. 1 in 9.
phosphas	Sol. 1 in 12.	Insoluble.
salicylas	Rdy. sol.	Rdy. sol.
valeras	Rdy. sol.	Rdy. sol.
Amylis nitris	Spg. sol.	Rdy. sol.
Anemonin	Spg. sol. in B.	Sol. in B.
Anesthesin	Spg. sol.	Rdy. sol.
Antimonii et pot. tart	S. 1 in 15 C. 3 B.	Insoluble.
Antipyrina	Rdy sol.	Rdy. sol.
Apiol	Insol.	Rdy. sol.
Apomorphin hydrochlor	Sol. 1 in 40.	Sol. 1 in 38.
Argenti cyan	Insoluble.	Insoluble.
nitras	Sol. 1 in ½.	Sol. 1 in 24.
oxidum	Sol. 1 in 3000.	Insoluble.
Argyrol	Rdy. sol.	Insoluble.
Arseni iodidum	Sol. 1 in 12.	Sol. 1 in 28.
trioxidum	Sol. 1 in 100.	Sol. 1 in 15.
Aspirin	Sol. 1 in 100.	Sol. 1 in 5.
Atoxyl	Sol. 1 in 6.	Sol. 1 in 125.
Atropinæ	S. 1 in 450.	Rdy. sol.
sulphas	Rdy. sol.	Rdy. sol.
Auri et sodii chlorid	Rdy. sol.	Part. sol.
Barii chlorid	Sol. 1 in 3.	Sol. 1 in 400 B.
Benzoinum*	Insoluble.	Sol. 1 in 5 H.
Benzosulphinidum	Sol. 1 in 250.	Sol. 1 in 25.
Berberina	Rdy. sol. in B.	Rdy. sol.
sulphas	Spg. sol.	Rdy. sol.
Betanaphthol	Spg. sol.	Rdy. sol.
Bismuthi cit.*	Spg. sol.	Insoluble.
et ammon. citras	Rdy. sol.	Insoluble.
subcarb.*	Insoluble.	Insoluble.
subgallas*	Insoluble.	Insoluble.
subnit.*	Insoluble.	Insoluble.
subsalicylas*	Insoluble.	Insoluble.

Medicines.	In Water.	In Alcohol.
Bromoformum	Spg. sol.	Rdy. sol.
Bryonin	Soluble.	Soluble.
Cadmii iodid	Rdy. sol.	Rdy. sol.
sulphas	Rdy. sol.	Rdy. sol.
Caffein	Sol. 1 in 45.	Sol. 1 in 53.
citrat	Sol. 1 in 25.	Insoluble.
Calcii bromid	Rdy. sol.	Rdy. sol.
carb. præc.*	Spg. sol.	Sol. 1 in 8.
chlorid	Sol. 1 in 2.	Rdy. sol.
hypophos	Sol. 1 in 6.	Insoluble.
hyposulph	Rdy. sol.	Insoluble.
iodidum	Rdy. sol.	Soluble.
Calx*	Spg. sol.	Insoluble.
chlorinata	Part. sol.	Part. sol.
Cambogia	Insoluble.	Part. sol.
Camphor, monobrom.	Almost insol.	Rdy. sol.
Camphora	Sol. 1 in 1300.	Rdy. sol.
Cantharidin	Insoluble.	Soluble.
Caulophyllin	Insoluble.	Rdy. sol.
Cerii oxalas	Insoluble.	Insoluble.
Chloralformamidum	Sol. 1 in 19.	Rdy. sol.
Chloralum hydratum	Rdy. sol.	Rdy. sol.
butyl	Sol. 1 in 43.	Rdy. sol.
Chloroform	Sol. 1 in 200.	Rdy. sol.
Cinchonidia sulphas*	Sol. 1 in 63.	Sol. 1 in 72.
Cinchonin*	Insoluble.	Rdy. sol.
sulphas*	Sol. 1 in 58.	Sol. 1 in 10.
Cocaina*	Spg. sol.	Sol. 1 in 5.
hydrochlor.	Rdy. sol.	Rdy. sol.
Codeina	Sol. 1 in 88.	Rdy. sol.
phosphas	Sol. 1 in 2.	Spg. sol.
sulphas	Sol. 1 in 30.	Spg. sol.
Colchicin	Sol. 1 in 22.	Rdy. sol.
Conina	Sol. 1 in 80.	Rdy. sol.
hydrobromid	Sol. 1 in 2.	Soluble.
Copaibæ resin	Insoluble.	Soluble.

Medicines.	In Water.	In Alcohol.
Cotarnin hydrochlor	Rdy. sol.	Rdy. sol.
Cotoin	Sol. in H.	Rdy. sol.
Creosoti carb.	Insoluble.	Rdy. sol.
Creosotum	Sol. 1 in 140.	Rdy. sol.
Creta præp.*	Insoluble.	Insoluble.
Cubebin*	Spg. sol.	Sol. in B.
Cupri sulphas	Sol. 1 in 3.	Spg. sol.
Digitalinum, German	Soluble.	Soluble.
Digitoxin	Insoluble.	Sol. 1 in 100 ab. alcohol.
Duboisin sulph.	Rdy. sol.	Rdy. sol.
Elaterinum	Insoluble.	Spg. sol.
Eserinæ sulphas	Rdy. sol.	Rdy. sol.
Eucain, beta-	Sol. 1 in 30.	Sol. 1 in 30.
Eucalyptol	Insoluble.	Rdy. sol.
Euquinin	Spg. sol.	Rdy. sol.
Europhen	Insoluble.	Rdy. sol.
Ferri arsenas	Insoluble.	Spg. sol.
carbonas sacch.	Part. sol.	Insoluble.
chlorid	Rdy. sol.	Rdy. sol.
citras	Rdy. sol.	Insoluble.
et ammon. citras	Sol. 2 in 1.	Insoluble.
sulph	Sol. 1 in 3.	Insoluble.
tart	Sol. 2 in 3.	Insoluble.
hypophos	Spg. sol.	Spg. sol.
iodidum	Sol. 1 in 2.	Soluble.
oxalas	Spg. sol. in H.	Insoluble.
phosphas solubil.	Rdy. sol.	Insoluble.
pot. tart.	Rdy. sol.	Insoluble.
pyrophos solubil	Rdy. sol.	Insoluble.
quin. cit.	Sol. 1 in 2.	Part. sol.
reductum	Insoluble.	Insoluble.
strych. cit.	Rdy. sol.	Part. sol.
sulphas	Sol. 1 in 1.	Insoluble.
tartras	Sol. 1 in 1.	Spg. sol.

Medicines.	In Water.	In Alcohol.
Ferri valeras	Insoluble.	Soluble.
Glycerinum	Rdy. sol.	Rdy. sol.
Guaiaci resin	Insoluble.	Part. sol.
Guaiacol	Sol. 1 in 53.	Rdy. sol.
carb	Insoluble.	Sol. 1 in 48.
Hedonal	Sol. 1 in 120.	Rdy. sol.
Helonin	Insoluble.	Soluble.
Heroin hydrochlor	Sol. 1 in 7.	Sol. 1 in 2.
Hexamethylenamina	Sol. 1 in 1.5.	Sol. 1 in 10.
Holocain hydrochlor	Sol. 1 in 50.	Rdy. sol.
Homatropin hydrobrom	Sol. 1 in 6.	Sol. 1 in 32.
Hydrarg. ammon.*	Insoluble.	Insoluble.
chlor. mite*	Insoluble.	Insoluble.
corros	Sol. 1 in 3.	Sol. 1 in 3.
cum creta*	Insoluble.	Insoluble.
cyanid	Sol. 1 in 15.	Sol. 1 in 20.
iodid flav.*	Almost insol.	Insoluble.
rub.*	Almost insol.	Spg. sol.
oxid flav.*	Almost insol.	Insoluble.
rub.*	Almost insol.	Insoluble.
Hydrastina	Almost insol.	Spg. sol.
Hydrastininæ hydrochlor	Rdy. sol.	Rdy. sol.
Hyoscin. hydrobrom	Rdy. sol.	Sol. 1 in 16.
Hyoscyamin hyhydrobrom.	Rdy. sol.	Sol. 1 in 2.
sulph	Rdy. sol.	Sol. 1 in 6.4.
Ichthyol*	Soluble.	Insoluble.
Iodoformum*	Spg. sol.	Sol. 1 in 47.
Iodol*	Spg. sol.	Sol. 1 in 9.
Iodum*	Spg. sol.	Sol. 1 in 10.
Kino	Slowly sol.	Soluble.
Leptandrin	Insoluble.	Soluble.
Lithii benz.	Rdy. sol.	Sol. 1 in 13.

Medicines.	In Water.	In Alcohol.
Lithii bromid.....	Rdy. sol.	Rdy. sol.
carbonas*.....	Sol. 1 in 75.	Insoluble.
citras..........	Sol. 1 in 2.	Almost insol.
salicylas.......	Rdy. sol.	Rdy. sol.
Lupulina.........	Sol. 1 in 20 H.	Part. Sol.
Magnes. carbonas	Almost insol.	Insoluble.
citras..........	Rdy. sol.	Spg. sol.
oxid...........	Almost insol.	Insoluble.
sulphas........	Rdy. sol.	Insoluble.
Mangani diox....	Insoluble.	Insoluble.
hypophos......	Sol. 1 in 6.6.	Insoluble.
sulphas........	Rdy. sol.	Insoluble.
Menthol..........	Spg. sol.	Rdy. sol.
Methylthionin hydrochlor....	Rdy. sol.	Rdy. sol.
Morphina........	Spg. sol.	Sol. 1 in 168.
acetas.........	Sol. 1 in 2.2.	Sol. 1 in 22.
hydrochlor....	Sol. 1 in 17.	Sol. 1 in 42.
sulphas........	Sol. 1 in 15.	Spg. sol.
Naphthalenum*..	Insoluble.	Sol. 1 in 13.
Niccoli sulph....	Sol 10 in 3 C. 7 B.	Insoluble.
Novocain........	Sol. 1 in 1.	Sol. 1 in 30.
Orthoform.......	Insoluble.	Sol. 1 in 6.
Paraldehydum...	Sol. 1 in 8.	Rdy. sol.
Pelletierin tannas	Spg. sol.	Sol. 1 in 13.
Pepsin...........	Sol. 1 in 50.	Insoluble.
Phenacetin.......	Spg. sol.	Sol. 1 in 12.
Phenocoll hydrochlor..........	Sol. 1 in 17.	Soluble.
Phenol..........	Sol. 1 in 19.	Rdy. sol.
Phenyl salicylas..	Spg. sol.	Sol. 1 in 5.
Phosphorus*....	Insoluble.	Spg. sol.
Physostigminæ salicyl......	Sol. 1 in 72.	Sol. 1 in 12.
sulph..........	Rdy. sol.	Rdy. sol.
Phytolaccin.....	Insoluble.	Rdy. sol.
Picrotoxin......	Sol. 1 in 300.	Rdy. sol.
Pilocarpin hydrochlor.....	Rdy. sol.	Sol. 1 in 2.3.
nitras.........	Sol. 1 in 4.	Sol. 1 in 60.

Medicines.	In Water.	In Alcohol.
Piperazin	Sol. 1 in 2.	Soluble.
Piperin	Insoluble.	Soluble.
Pix liquida*	Spg. sol.	Soluble.
Plumbi acet	Sol. 1 in 2.	Sol. 1 in 30.
carbonas	Insoluble.	Insoluble.
iodidum*	Spg. sol.	Spg. sol.
nitras	Sol. 1 in 2.	Almost insol.
oxidum	Insoluble.	Insoluble.
subacet	Soluble.	Insoluble.
Podophyllin	Insoluble.	Part. sol.
Potassa	Sol. 2 in 1.	Sol. 1 in 2.
Potassii acetas	S. 3 in 3 C. 1 B.	Sol. 1 in 2.
bicarbon	S. 1 in 3 C. 2 B.	Insoluble.
bitart	S. 1 in 200 C. 17 B.	Spg. sol.
bromid	Sol. 1 in 1.5.	Sol. 1 in 180.
carbonas	Sol. 1 in 2.	Insoluble.
chloras	S. 1 in 16 C. 2 B.	Almost insol.
citras	Rdy. sol.	Spg. sol.
cyanid	Sol. 1 in 2.	Spg. sol.
et sodii tart	Sol. 1 in 1.2.	Almost insol.
ferrocyan	Sol. 1 in 4.	Insoluble.
hypophos	Rdy. sol.	Sol. 1 in 7.
iodidum	Rdy. sol.	Sol. 1 in 12.
nitras	Sol. 1 in 3.6.	Spg. sol.
permang	Sol. 1 in 15.	Decomposed.
Protargol	Rdy. sol.	Insoluble.
Pyridin	Miscible.	Miscible.
Quassin	Spg. sol.	Soluble.
Quinin*	Almost insol.	Rdy. sol.
and urea hyd.	Sol. 1 in 1.	Rdy. sol.
bisulph	Sol. 1 in 8.5.	Sol. 1 in 18.
dihydrochlorid.	Sol. 1 in 4.	Soluble.
hydrobrom	Sol. 1 in 40	Rdy. sol.
hydrochlor	Sol. 1 in 18.	Rdy. sol.
salicylas	Sol. 1 in 77.	Sol. 1 in 11.
sulphas	Sol. 1 in 720.	Sol. 1 in 86.
tannas	Insoluble.	Part. sol.
valeras	Sol. 1 in 100.	Sol. 1 in 5.
Resorcinol	Rdy. sol.	Rdy. sol.

Medicines.	In Water.	In Alcohol.
Salicin	Sol. 1 in 21.	Sol. 1 in 71.
Salol*	Spg. sol.	Sol. 1 in 5.
Salophen	Insoluble.	Soluble.
Sanguinarin	Insoluble.	Spg. sol.
Santonin	Almost insol.	Sol. 1 in 34.
Soda	Sol. 1 in 1.	Rdy. sol.
Sodii acetas	Rdy. sol.	Sol. 1 in 23.
arsenas	Sol. 1 in 1.2.	Spg. sol.
benzoas	Sol. 1 in 1.6.	Sol. 1 in 43.
bicarbon	Sol. 1 in 12.	Insoluble.
bisulphis	Sol. 1 in 3.5.	Sol. 1 in 70.
boras	S. 1 in 26 C. 0.5 B.	Insoluble.
bromid	Sol. 1 in 2.	Sol. 1 in 12.
cacodylas	Rdy. sol.	Spg. sol.
carbonas	Sol. 1 in 3.	Insoluble.
chlorid	Sol. 1 in 2.8.	Insoluble.
hypophos	Rdy. sol.	Soluble.
iodidum	Rdy. sol.	Sol. 1 in 3.
nitras	Sol. 1 in 1.	Spg. sol.
nitris	Sol. 1 in 1.4.	Spg. sol.
phenolsulph	Sol. 1 in 5.	Sol. 1 in 130.
phosphas	Sol. 1 in 5.5.	Insoluble.
salicylas	Rdy. sol.	Sol. 1 in 5.5.
sulphas	Sol. 1 in 3.	Insoluble.
sulphis	Sol. 1 in 2.	Insoluble.
thiosulphas	Rdy. sol.	Insoluble.
Spartein sulph	Sol. 1 in 1.	Sol. 1 in 2.4.
Strontii bromid	Sol. 1 in 1.	Rdy. sol.
iodid	Rdy. sol.	Rdy. sol.
lactas	Sol. 1 in 4.	Soluble.
salicylas	Sol. 1 in 18.	Sol. 1 in 66.
Strophanthinum	Rdy. sol.	Rdy. sol.
Strychnin	Spg. sol.	Spg. sol.
nitras	Sol. 1 in 42.	Sol. 1 in 120.
sulph	Sol. 1 in 31.	Sol. 1 in 65.
Sulphonethylmethan	Sol. 1 in 195.	Rdy. sol.
Sulphonmethan	Spg. sol.	Sol. 1 in 47.

Medicines.	In Water.	In Alcohol.
Sulphur*	Insoluble.	Spg. sol.
iodidum	Insoluble.	Decomposed.
Tannalbin	Insoluble.	Insoluble.
Tannigen	Insoluble.	Soluble.
Tannoform	Insoluble.	Soluble.
Terebenum	Spg. sol.	Sol. 1 in 3.
Terpin hydras	Sol. 1 in 200.	Sol. 1 in 10
Theobromin	Spg. sol.	Spg. sol.
sod. sal	Rdy. sol.	Spg. sol.
acetas	Rdy. sol.	Spg. sol.
Theocin	Sol. 1 in 200.	Sol. 1 in 90
Thiosinamin	Spg. sol.	Rdy. sol.
Thymol	Almost insol.	Sol. 1 in 1.
iodid	Insoluble.	Spg. sol.
Urotropin	Sol. 1 in 1.	Sol. 1 in 8.
Veratrina	Spg. sol.	Rdy. sol.
Veronal	Sol. 1 in 145.	Sol. 1 in 9.
Zinci acetas	Sol. 1 in 2.5.	Sol. 1 in 36.
bromid	Rdy. sol.	Rdy. sol.
chlorid	Rdy. sol.	Rdy. sol.
iodid	Rdy. sol.	Rdy. sol.
oxid*	Insoluble.	Insoluble.
phenolsulph	Sol. 1 in 1.7.	Rdy. sol.
sulphas	Rdy. sol.	Insoluble.
valeras	Sol. 1 in 50.	Sol. 1 in 35.

It must be borne in mind that while some substances are completely soluble in a hot or boiling solution, they are partially precipitated when the solution cools.

TABLE II

Insoluble (or nearly so) in both Water and Alcohol; What Soluble in?

Medicines.	Dissolved by.
Arseni trioxid.....	Readily soluble in hydrochloric acid and solution of alkaline hydrates and carbonates.
Acidum arsenic....	All acids.
benzoic........	Readily soluble in aqueous solution, 1½ pints phosphate or 4 pints sulphate of sodium.
Ammonii arsen...	Ammonia water.
Amyli iodid.......	Diluted acids, acidulated water, acetic acid best.
Antimonii oxidum.	Tartaric, hydrochloric and acetic acids, aqueous solution of benzoic acid.
sulphas........	Strong sulphuric acid.
sulphuret.......	Boiling hydrochloric acid and oxid of antimony.
Argenti cyanidum.	Aqueous solutions of cyanid of potassium or sodium, chlorid of ammonia, hyposulphite of sodium, aqua ammonia.
iodidum.......	Aqueous solution of cyanid of potassium, alkaline solution of chlorids or iodids.
oxidum........	Aqueous solution of ammonia, solutions of the alkaline hypophosphites, chlorids, and cyanids.
Auri cyanid......	Aqueous solution of cyanid of potassium.
oxidum........	Hydrochloric, hydrobromic acids.
Barii carbon......	Aqueous solutions of the chlorid or carbonate of ammonia.
Benzoin..........	Soluble in solution of potassium or sodium hydroxid.

Medicines.	Dissolved by.
Bismuthi cit.	Readily soluble by addition of aqueous solution of ammonia, drop by drop.
subcarb.	Aqueous solution of carbonate of ammonium, hydrochloric and nitric acids.
subnit.	Diluted nitric acid.
Caffein	Solubility increased by addition of sodium benzoate or salicylate.
Calcii carb. præc.	Cold aqueous solution of chlorid of ammonia.
sulphis	Solution of sulphurous acid.
Calx	More readily dissolved by addition of sugar.
Cinchona	Excess of sulphuric acid.
sulphas	Excess of sulphuric acid.
Cinchonidina	Excess of sulphuric acid.
sulphas	Excess of sulphuric acid.
Cubebin	Acetic acid, fatty and essential oils.
Hydrargyrum	All the insoluble salts when rendered soluble become more or less decomposed, generally into a more poisonous salt. Readily soluble in ether, chloroform, fixed and volatile oils.
Iodoformum	Soluble in 7 parts ether, fixed volatile oils. Water precipitates it from alcoholic solution.
Lithii carbon.	Carbonic acid water, aqueous solution of ammoniacal salts.
Magnesii carbon.	Carbonic acid water, cold aqueous solution of chlorid of ammonia.
Pepsin	Water acidulated with hydrochloric acid.
Phosphorus	Sulphid of carbon best, 1 in 25 chloroform, and 1 in 50 of oil of absolute ether.

Medicines.	Dissolved by.
Plumbi iodidum..	Solution of fixed alkalies, potassium iodid, and hot solution of ammonium chlorid.
Quinina..........	Acidulated waters.
hydrochlor.....	Acidulated waters.
sulphas........	Acidulated waters.
Strychnina.......	Diluted and weak acids.
Sulphur..........	Chloroform, naphtha, oil of turpentine, ether.
Thymol. iodid....	Readily soluble in ether, chloroform, and oils.
iodidum.......	Glycerin.

Glycerin approaches very nearly to diluted alcohol as a solvent, dissolving all deliquescent salts, several metallic salts, as the nitrates, chlorids, and sulphates; the alkalies and several metallic oxids, and many vegetable acids. A high temperature greatly increases its solvent power.

Alcohol is miscible in all proportions with water, wood spirits, chloroform, and ether. It is a good solvent for resins, ethers, essential oils, fats and alkaloids, especially when hot, in the case of the latter.

Ether dissolves many organic compounds, as volatile oils, resins, fats, alcohol, and most of the alkaloids.

Incompatibles and Antagonists

Incompatibles may be divided into three divisions, viz.:

I. **Chemic.**—Where substances so combine as to form new compounds having totally different effects from those obviously intended.

II. **Pharmaceutic.**—A combination of substances which are physically incapable of mixing.

III. **Physiologic and Therapeutic (Antagonists).**—A combination of substances which possess opposite therapeutic or physiologic properties.

Laws of Chemical Incompatibility

I. Two salts in solution may form by the interchange of their acids and bases two insoluble salts, which are precipitated, or a soluble and insoluble salt; the latter will generally be precipitated or may form with the soluble salt a double salt.

II. When two salts in solution do not give rise to an insoluble salt, no precipitate will result, though there may be decomposition.

III. An acid will decompose as salt—

(*a*) If the acid added be more fixed or more soluble than that of the salt.

(*b*) If the acid added can form an insoluble or less soluble compound with the base of the salt.

(*c*) If the acid added possesses a greater affinity for the base of the salt.

(*d*) If the acid of the salt be gaseous.

Acacia.—Alcohol, ether, mineral acids, ammonia, tincture of chlorid of iron, lead subacetate, strongly alcoholic tinctures, and fluidextracts.

Acetanilidum.—Nitrous ether, alkaline iodids, and bromids. It forms a semiliquid mass when triturated with hydrated chloral, phenol, resorcinol, and thymol.

Acetphenetidinum.—Strong acids, alkalies, salicylic acid, phenol, iodin, hydrated chloral, and oxidizing agents.

Acida.—Alkalies, salts of weaker acids (tartaric, citric, acetic, boric, carbonic, salicylic, etc.), albumin.

Acidum Aceticum.—Alkalies and their carbonates, alkaline earths, warm water, and soap.

Acidum Arsenosum.—See *Arseni trioxidum.*

Acidum Carbolicum.—See *Phenol.*

Acidum Citricum.—Acetate of lead, alkalies, alkaline earthy sulphurets and carbonates, acetate and nitrate of mercury.

Acidum Hydrochloricum, Nitricum, Nitrohydrochloricum.—Alkalies and their carbonates, salts of weak acids, salts of lead, calcium, mercury, and silver. Nitric and nitrohydrochloric acids from explosives with glycerin, and all strong oxidizable substances.

Acidum Hydrocyanicum.—Metallic salts, sulphids, red oxid of mercury, morphin solutions, sodium hyposulphite.

Acidum Lacticum.—Alkalies, mineral salts.

Acidum Oxalicum.—Magnesium and calcium.

Acidum Salicylicum.—Iron salts, lead acetate, silver nitrate, quinin sulphate, potassium iodid, and spirit of nitrous ether.

Acidum Tannicum.—Salts of iron, antimony, lead, copper, mercury, and silver; alkaloids and preparations containing alkaloids; permanganates, chlorates, and other oxidizers; iodin and iodoform; albumin and gelatin; spirit of nitrous ether.

Acidum Tartaricum.—Salts of calcium, lead, and mercury; potassium permanganate, chromates.

Alcohol.—Acacia, albumin, bromin, chromic acid, permanganates.

Alkaloids.—Alkaline salts, tannic acid, salicylates, benzoates, bromids, iodids, potassium-mercuric iodid, mercuric chlorid; oxidizing agents.

Alumen.—Alkalies and their carbonates, acetate of lead, mercury salts, magnesia, phosphates, lime-water, and tannic acid.

Ammonia.—Acids, alkaloids, chlorin, iodin, bromin, salts of most metals, chloral, permanganates, solution of formaldehyd.

Ammonii Bromidum.—Solutions of alkaloidal, mercuric, and silver salts.

Ammonii Carbonas and Other Alkaline Carbonates.—Acids, syrups of acid reaction (squill, citric acid), alkaloidal salts, ferric salts, calomel.

Ammonii Chloridum.—Hydrates, mercurous salts, salts of lead and silver.

Antimonii et Potassii Tartras.—Mineral acids, alkaline hydrates and carbonates, most metals, tannic acid, albumin, acacia.

Antipyrina.—Acids, alkalies, alum, amyl nitrite, benzoates, sodium bicarbonate, sodium salicylate, ferric chlorid, phenol, calomel, iodids, resorcin, spirit of nitrous ether, tannin, and all vegetable astringents. With hydrated chloral and betanaphthol on trituration.

Apomorphinæ Hydrochloridum.—All alkaloidal precipitants, iodin, iron salts, potassium iodid, and all oxidizers.

Argenti Nitras.—Alkalies, alcohol, alkaloidal salts, chlorids, bromids, iodids, sulphids, arsenites, hyposulphites, hydrochloric acid, sulphuric acid, tartaric acid, acetic acid, hydrocyanic acid, tannic acid, astringent infusions, decoctions, and tinctures. With creosote it is explosive.

Arseni Trioxidum.—Lime-water, salts of iron, magnesia, tannic acid, vegetable decoctions, infusions and tinctures containing tannic acid.

Atropinæ Sulphas.—All alkaloidal precipitants.

Betanaphthol.—Incompatible on trituration with antipyrin, camphor, menthol, phenol, and *urethane*.

Bismuthi Subcarbonas.—Nitric acid, hydrochloric acid.

Bismuthi Subgallas.—Mineral acids.

Bismuthi Subnitras.—Nitric acid, hydrochloric acid, alkali carbonates and bicarbonates, hypophosphites, calomel, soluble iodids, tannic acid, gallic acid, and salicylic acid.

Bromids.—Salts of lead, salts of silver, mercurous salts, and salts of morphin, strychnin, and quinin when in aqueous solution.

Bromoformum.—Alkali hydrates.

Bromum.—Almost universally incompatible.

Caffeina Citrata.—Tannic acid, mercuric chlorid. Other alkaloidal reagents do not precipitate it from moderately dilute solutions.

Calcii Carbonas.—All acids.

Calcii Chloridum.—Solutions of calcium salts are precipitated by soluble carbonates, sulphates, phosphates, oxalates, citrates, tartrates, fixed alkali hydrates.

Calx Sulphurata.—All acids.

Camphora.—Incompatible on trituration with hydrated chloral, urethane, resins, menthol, salol, naphthol, resorcin, thymol, salicylic acid, phenol, pyrogallol. All oxidizing agents.

Chloralformamidum.—Alkalies and hot liquids decompose it into chloral.

Chloralum Hydratum.—Alkalies, alcohol, and with camphor, menthol, thymol, salol, sulphonal, trional, urethane, antipyrin, phenacetin, phenol on trituration.

Cocainæ Hydrochloridum.—Alkaloidal precipitants, zinc sulphate, borax, hot water.

Codeinæ.—Most alkaloidal precipitants except alkaline carbonates and bicarbonates.

Collodium.—All aqueous fluids.

Copaïba.—Alkalies.

Creosotum.—Oxidizing agents, ferric chlorid. Explosive with silver nitrate.

Cupri Sulphas.—Alkalies, solutions of arsenic trioxid and arsenites, iodids, mercuric chlorid, sodium borate, lead acetate, silver nitrate, albumin, tannin, vegetable astringents.

Digitalis.—Strong acids, alkalies, ferric salts, tannic acid, vegetable astringents.

Ergota.—All alkaloidal precipitants.

Ferrum.—Ferric and ferrous salts are incompatible with tannic acid, gallic acid, astringent tinctures, infusions, and fluidextracts, mucilage of acacia, alkalies, and alkali carbonates.

Fluidextracta.—See *Tinctura.*

Formaldehydum.—Ammonia, fixed alkalies, oxidizing agents, bisulphites, gelatin, tannic acid.

Gambir.—See *Acidum tannicum.*

Gentiana.—Iron salts.

Glucosids.—Strong mineral acids, tannic acid.

Glycerinum.—Chromic acid, nitric acid, permanganates, potassium chlorate, and other oxidizing agents.

Glycerrhizinum Ammoniatum.—Mineral acids, free alkalies, many metallic salts.

Guaiacol.—Same as for creosotum.

Heroin Hydrochlorid.—Solutions of ammonium carbonate and other alkaline salts, boiling water.

Hexamethylenamin.—All acids in the presence of heat.

Holocain Hydrochlorid.—All alkalies, even those in glass containers.

Homatropina.—See *Atropina.*

Hydrargyri Chloridum Corrosivum.—Alkalies, alkaloidal salts, copper, lead and silver salts, sulphids, hypophosphites, antipyrin, albumin, lime-water, tannic acid, astringent infusions, and solutions of arsenites, except in the presence of hydrochloric acid. Soluble iodids and bromids precipitate corresponding mercuric salts, but these are redissolved in an excess of the former.

Hydrargyri Chloridum Mite.—Alkalies, lime-water, soap, chlorids, iodids, bromids, cyanids, chlorates, hydrochloric acid, hydrocyanic acid, cocain.

Hydrargyri Iodidum Flavum.—Soluble iodids convert it into mercuric iodid.

Hydrargyri Iodidum Rubrum.—As for Hydrargyri chloridum corrosivum.

Hydrargyri Oxidum Flavum.—Acids.

Hydrargyri Oxidum Rubrum.—Acids.

Hydrastina.—Alkaloidal precipitants.

Hydrastinina.—Alkaloidal precipitants.

Hyoscina.—Alkaloidal precipitants.

Hyoscyamina.—Alkaloidal precipitants.

Iodoformum.—Calomel, mercuric oxid, silver nitrate, tannin, balsam of Peru, alkali hydrate solutions in the presence of heat.

Iodum.—Alkaloids, alkalies, metallic salts, essential oils, ammonia, carbonates, acacia, starch.

Kino.—As for tannic acid.

Krameria.—As for tannic acid.

Lithium.—Soluble lithium salts are incompatible with carbonates and phosphates.

Magnesii Oxidum.—Dilute acids.

Magnesii Sulphas.—Solutions of carbonates (except ammonium carbonate), arsenates, phosphates, tartrates, sulphites, salts of calcium and of barium, phenol.

Menthol.—Liquifies when triturated with camphor, chloral, phenol, betanaphthol, resorcin, thymol, urethane.

Methylthioninæ Hydrochloridum.—Sulphuric acid, potassium iodid, potassium hydrate, reducing agents.

Morphina.—Alkaloidal precipitants, nitric acid, spirit of nitrous ether, codein, potassium cyanid, ferric chlorid.

Nux Vomica.—Alkaloidal precipitants.

Olea Fixa.—Alkali hydrates, many metallic oxids, bromin, iodin, concentrated sulphuric and nitric acids.

Olea Volatilla.—Potassium hydrate, iodin, concentrated sulphuric and nitric acid, ferric chlorid.

Opium.—Alkaloidal precipitants.

Pancreatinum.—Mineral acids, alkalies in excess, alcohol.

Paraldehydum.—Iodids, fixed alkali hydrates.

Pepsinum.—Alkalies, tannic acid, alcohol.

Phenol.—Fixed alkali hydrates, ammonia, ferric chlorid, salts of silver, copper, and mercury, albumin, gelatin, collodion. Triturated with acetanilid, antipyrin, camphor, menthol, thymol, terpin hydrate, chloral, naphthol, salol, resorcinol, or urethane it yields a liquid or semiliquid mass.

Phenylis Salicylas.—Strong alkalies in the presence of heat, ferric chlorid in the presence of alcohol. Triturated with camphor, chloral, naphthalen, phenol, thymol, urethane it yields a semiliquid mass.

Physostigmina.—Alkaloidal precipitants.

Pilocarpina.—Alkaloidal precipitants.

Plumbi Acetas.—Alkalies, carbonates, chlorids, citrates, iodids, bromids, phosphates, tartrates, sulphates, salicylates, benzoates, borates, tannic acid, soap, albumin.

Potassii Chloras.—Explosion likely to occur on trituration or heating with organic compounds (sugar, cork, tannin), sulphur, sulphids, hyposulphites, ammonium chlorid. It is also incompatible with potassium iodid, syrup of ferrous iodid, and mineral acids.

Potassii Iodidi.—Alkaloidal salts, metallic salts, acids, hydrated chloral, calomel, potassium chlorate.

Potassii Permanganas.—Almost universally incompatible. Glycerin, alcohol, and other oxidizable substances should be avoided as solvents.

Pyrogallol.—Almost universally incompatible.

Quinina.—Alkaloidal precipitants, acetates, citrates, tartrates, benzoates, salicylates.

Resorcinol.—Alkalies, spirit of nitrous ether. On trituration with camphor, hydrated chloral, menthol, phenol, acetanilid, antipyrin it yields a liquid mass.

Santoninum.—Mineral acids, soluble metallic salts, sodium bicarbonate.

Sodii Boras.—Most alkaloidal salts, most metallic salts, mineral acids, acacia.

Sodii Hypophosphis.—Explosion likely to occur on heating or triturating with nitrates, chlorates, or other oxidizing agents.

Sodii Phosphas.—Many metallic salts, alkaloids. Triturated with antipyrin, phenol, hydrated chloral, resorcin, salicylic acid, sodium salicylate, lead acetate it yields a liquid mass.

Sodii Salicylas.—Ferric salts, mineral acids, spirit of nitrous ether. Quinin in solution.

Sodii Thiosulphas.—Acids, silver, lead, and mercurous salts, solutions of nitrates. Explosive when triturated with oxidizing agents, like potassium chlorate.

Sodium Bicarbonas.—Alkaloidal salts, acids, metallic salts.

Spiritus Ætheris Nitrosi.—Alkali hydrates, acetanilid, antipyrin, phenacetin, iodids, hypophosphites, ammonium bromid, morphin salts, fluidextract of buchu.

Spiritus Glycerylis Nitratis.—Alkalies and their carbonates.

Strophanthus.—The tincture slowly undergoes decomposition in the presence of aqueous fluids.

Strychnin.—Alkaloidal precipitants.

Sulphonethylmethanum.—Liquefaction occurs on trituration with hydrated chloral or salol.

Sulphonmethanum.—Liquefaction occurs on trituration with hydrated chloral.

Thymol.—Alkalies, bromin, iodin, spirit of nitrous ether, oxidizing agents. Liquefaction ensues on trituration with camphor, menthol, hydrated chloral, salol, acetanilid, antipyrin.

Tinctura.—Tinctures containing alkaloids are incompatible with alkaline carbonates, soluble iodids, solutions of lime, tannic acid; those containing tannin with ferric salts; those containing resins with aqueous fluids.

Index of Diseases and Appropriate Remedies

Abortion, Threatened.—Opium, viburnum prunifolium, cimicifuga.

Acetonemia (Diabetic Coma).—Sodium bicarbonate by mouth and subcutaneously (1 to 2 pints of 3 per cent. solution), increase in starchy food.

Acidity, Gastric.—Lime-water, sodium bicarbonate, ammonia, bismuth compounds, calcium carbonate, magnesia.

Acne.—Hot sponging, sulphur or yellow oxid of mercury in ointment; internally alkalies, arsenic, sulphurated lime, saline cathartics.

Acromegaly.—Extract of pituitary gland, extract of thymus gland, arsenic, iron.

Actinomycosis.—Potassium or sodium iodid, sodium salicylate.

Addison's Disease.—Extract of suprarenal gland, arsenic, iron, phosphorus.

Adenoids.—Cod-liver oil, iodid of iron, arsenic.

After-pains.—Opium or morphin, atropin, camphor, gelsemium, cimicifuga, ergot, hydrated chloral.

Albuminuria.—See *Bright's Disease.*

Alcoholism.—Sedatives, like bromids, chloral paraldehyd, hyoscin; cold affusions; for vomiting: Fowler's solution (1 drop) before meals, capsicum, or wine of ipecac (1 drop). In chronic cases, strychnin.

Alopecia.—Cantharides, capsicum, pilocarpus, resorcin, massage of scalp. Internally, arsenic, iron, strychnin. See also *Seborrhea.*

Amenorrhea.—Iron, manganese preparations, aloes, apiol, caulophyllin, myrrh, senecio, ergot, pennyroyal.

Anal Fissure.—Ointments or suppositories of cocain, orthoform, anesthesin, iodoform, or ichthyol. Castor oil as a laxative.

Anemia.—Iron, arsenic, manganese, bone-marrow, calcium hypophosphite, calcium glycerophosphate, cod-liver oil, mercuric chlorid (minute doses), massage, nourishing, digestible food, rest, sunshine.

Aneurysm.—Rest, dry diet, potassium iodid, veratrum, aconite, nitroglycerin, opium. Gelatin subcutaneously, by mouth or by rectum.

Angina Pectoris.—Inhalation of amyl nitrite, chloroform, or ethyl iodid; hypodermically, atropin and morphin; by mouth, nitroglycerin, Hoffmann's anodyne, spirit of ammonia, brandy, or spirit of mint. In intervals, nitroglycerin, sodium nitrite, strychnin, arsenic, potassium iodid.

Anorexia.—Bitters (gentian, calumba, quassia) with hydrochloric acid or sodium bicarbonate before meals. Orexin, nux vomica, arsenic, iron.

Anthrax.—Carbolic acid (5 per cent. solution) injected around pustule thrice daily. Sclavo's serum.

Aphthæ.—Potassium chlorate, borax, and glycerin, copper sulphate, lime-water, mild laxatives, gastric antacids.

Apoplexy (Cerebral Hemorrhage).—Absolute rest and quiet, elevation of head, ice-cap when face is flushed, croton oil, venesection. For paralysis, massage, electricity, strychnin.

Arteriosclerosis.—Nitroglycerin, sodium nitrite, potassium iodid, saline cathartics.

Arthritis Deformans.—Arsenic, iodid of iron, cod-liver oil, salicylates, iodids, guaiacol carbonate, counterirritation, massage, dry heat by Tallerman apparatus, *x*-rays.

Ascites.—See *Dropsy.*

Asthma.—Fumes of burning belladonna, stramonium, niter paper, or of amyl nitrite, pyridin, ethyl iodid, or chloroform; hypodermically, morphin and atropin; internally, belladonna, bromids, Hoffmann's anodyne, lobelia, grindelia, quebracho, potassium iodid, nitroglycerin, paraldehyd, arsenic, cannabis indica.

Bed-sores.—Alcohol to harden skin; cleanliness and protection of parts; ointments of balsam of Peru, iodoform, aristol, solution of silver nitrate.

Biliousness.—Calomel, blue mass, sodium phosphate, seidlitz powder; podophyllin, euonymus, rhubarb, sodium bicarbonate, mineral acids.

Bites, Insect.—Ammonia-water, sodium bicarbonate, witch-hazel, hydrogen dioxid.

Bladder, Acute Inflammation of.—Alkalies, demulcents, corn-silk, hyoscyamus, opium, suppositories, hot fomentations, milk diet.

Bladder, Chronic Inflammation of.—Hexamethylenamin, boric acid, benzoic acid, salol, copaiba, buchu, uva ursi, pichi, injections of silver nitrate (1: 8000) or of argyrol (5 to 10 per cent.).

Boils.—Locally, carbolic acid (1 drop) injected in center; moderate pressure; hydrogen dioxid frequently to surrounding skin; internally, calx sulphurata, yeast, arsenic.

Bright's Disease, Acute.—Locally, dry or wet cups; internally, alkaline diuretics, infusion of digitalis, saline cathartics, Basham's mixture, milk diet.

Bright's Disease, Chronic.—Alkaline diuretics, digitalis, pilocarpin, warm baths, nitroglycerin, saline cathartics, caffein, iron. See ***Dropsy*** and *Uremia.*

Bronchitis, Acute.—Locally, mustard, oil of turpentine, or iodin; internally, potassium citrate, ammonium chlorid or carbonate, ipecac, tartar emetic, apomorphin, lobelia, opium.

Bronchitis, Chronic.—Locally, iodin; internally, ammonium chlorid, squill, oil of eucalyptus, oil of sandalwood, terebene, terpin hydrate, myrtol, tar, guaiacol carbonate, creosote, potassium or ammonium iodid, cod-liver oil; inhalations of creosote, eucalyptol, terebene, wine of ipecac, compound tincture of benzoin or tar-water.

Bubo.—Tincture of iodin, mercurial ointment, equal parts of ointments of belladonna and lead iodid, compress, iodoform, hydrogen dioxid.

Burns and Scalds.—Carron oil, carbolized oil (1 to 8), picric acid (1 per cent.), anesthesin (2 per cent. ointment), orthoform, sodium bicarbonate, chloretone (10 per cent. ointment), zinc ointment, aristol, normal salt solution subcutaneously.

Calculi, Biliary.—Alkalies, ox-gall, olive oil, sodium benzoate, sodium glycocholate, sodium oleate, sodium phosphate.

Calculi, Urinary.—Alkalies, piperazin, benzoic acid when alkaline, glycerin, hexamethylenamin.

Cancrum Oris.—Cauterization with nitric or carbolic acid; potassium chlorate, potassium permanganate, liquor antisepticus; internally, iron, alcohol, quinin.

Carbuncles.—See *Boils.*

Chancroid.—Black and yellow washes, trichloracetic acid, nitric acid, carbolic acid, iodoform, aristol.

Chapping.—Compound tincture of benzoin, witch-hazel, boric acid ointment, menthol ointment (3 per cent.), glycerin with rose-water.

Chilblains.—Ointments of ichthyol, boric acid, carbolic acid, tincture of iodin, balsam of Peru, liniments of aconite, camphor, or ammonia; internally, calcium chlorid.

Chlorosis.—See *Anemia.*

Cholelithiasis.—See *Calculi.*

Cholera, Asiatic.—Bismuth subnitrate, sulphuric acid, camphor, salol, anticholeraic serum, morphin, hypodermoclysis, enteroclysis (hot tannin solution, 2 per cent.), stimulants.

Cholera Infantum.—Calomel, morphin (gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ with atropin (gr. $\frac{1}{800}$) hypodermically, bismuth subsalicylate, intestinal irrigation.

Cholera Morbus.—Calomel or castor oil, morphin with atropin, turpentine stupes.

Chordee.—Aconite, bromids, chloral, hyoscin, monobromated camphor, lupulin, opium suppositories.

Chorea.—Arsenic, salicylates, cimicifuga, bromids, chloral, antipyrin, iron; cold packs.

Colitis.—Bismuth subnitrate, salol, ipecac, morphin, magnesium sulphate; injections of starch-water and laudanum, silver nitrate, quinin, hydrogen dioxid. See also *Diarrhea.*

Collapse.—Adrenalin, normal salt solution, atropin, ammonia, camphor, strychnin, alcohol, digitalis; external heat, enteroclysis.

Condylomata, Venereal.—Phenol, black or yellow wash, trichloracetic acid, calomel.

Conjunctivitis.—Wash of boric acid (saturated solution) or zinc sulphate (1 to 2 grains to ounce); argyrol, silver nitrate, calomel, copper sulphate, hydrogen dioxid.

Constipation.—Saline or vegetable cathartics, calomel or blue mass, phenolphthalein; nux vomica, physostigma, belladonna; suppositories of soap or glycerin; enemas of oil, glycerin, soap and water, salt water, ox-gall, abdominal massage.

Convulsions.—Inhalations of amyl nitrite, chloroform, or ether; injections of morphin or hyoscin; bromids, chloral, nitroglycerin, chloretone, urethane, veratrum, ice-cap; hot baths. See also *Epilepsy* and *Uremia.*

Corns.—Trichloracetic acid, salicylic acid, chromic acid.

Cough.—Codein, heroin, morphin, opium, cannabis indica, bromids, chloroform, lactucarium, hydrocyanic acid; inhalation of creosote, terebene, compound tincture of benzoin, wine of ipecac, chloroform. See also *Bronchitis.*

Croup, Membranous.—See *Diphtheria.*

Croup, Spasmodic.—Amyl nitrite; emetic of alum or ipecac; hot compress.

Cystitis.—See *Bladder.*

Delirium Tremens.—See *Alcoholism.*

Diabetes Insipidus.—Ergot, strychnin, valerian, bromids, opium, and in syphilis, iodids.

Diabetes Mellitus.—Restriction of starchy and saccharine food; opium, arsenic, alkalies, salicylates, bromids, ergot, antipyrin, jambul, uranium nitrate, levulose, saccharin. See also *Acetonemia*.

Diarrhea.—Saline, oil, or mercurial laxatives; chalk or bismuth preparations; salol, betanaphthol, creosote, sodium phenosulphonate, thymol, opium, tannigen, tannalbin, kino, krameria, gambir, hematoxylon; cinnamon, ginger, camphor; silver nitrate, copper sulphate, lead acetate.

Diphtheria.—Antitoxin; strychnin, iron, quinin, alcohol; locally, hydrogen dioxid, boric acid, formaldehyd, potassium chlorate, mercuric chlorid.

Dropsy.—Potassium acetate or bitartrate, digitalis, scoparius, apocynum, caffein, theobromin, theocin, squill; Epsom salt, elaterium, compound jalap powder, blue mass; pilocarpin, hot packs; restriction of liquids, restriction of salt; paracentesis.

Dysentery.—See *Colitis.*

Dysmenorrhea.—Dover's powder, antipyrin, viburnum, belladonna, cannabis indica, apiol, pennyroyal, cimicifuga, iron, caulophyllum.

Dyspepsia.—Bismuth preparations, cerium oxalate, silver nitrate; alkalies; quassia, gentian, calumba, nux vomica; pepsin, pancreatin, papain, taka-diastase; hydrochloric acid; calomel, rhubarb, aloes, podophyllum, sodium phosphate, Rochelle salt; creosote, carbolic acid, betanaphthol, salol, sodium hyposulphite, strontium bromid, charcoal.

Eclampsia, Puerperal.—Veratrum, chloral, amyl nitrite, chloroform, potassium bromid, hypodermoclysis, venesection.

Eczema, Acute.—Black wash, boric acid (saturated solution), zinc carbonate, zinc oxid, phenol.

Eczema, Chronic.—Ammoniated mercury, calomel, oil of cade, resorcin, sulphur, tar, ichthyol, salicylic acid; internally, arsenic.

Emphysema.—Strychnin, arsenic, potassium iodid, stimulating expectorants, cod-liver oil.

Endocarditis, Acute.—Aconite, digitalis, alkalies, salicylic compounds, antistreptococcic serum.

Endocarditis, Chronic.—Digitalis, strophanthus, caffein, strychnin, calomel, adonidin, convallaria, nitroglycerin, Hoffmann's anodyne, bromids, opium, iron, arsenic. See also *Dropsy.*

Enuresis.—Atropin, belladonna, ergot, strychnin, sodium bromid, rhus toxicodendron.

Epilepsy.—Bromids, nitrites, arsenic, solanum carolinense, chloretone, urethane, antipyrin.

Epistaxis.—Application of adrenalin, tannic acid, alum, or Monsel's solution. See also *Hemorrhage.*

Erysipelas.—Locally, lead-water and laudanum, unguentum Credé, solution of picric acid (1: 100), ichthyol ointment (20 per cent.), magnesium sulphate (saturated solution); internally, tincture of ferric chlorid.

Erythema.—Lotion of boric acid. Dusting-powders of bismuth subcarbonate, zinc carbonate or oxid, starch, talc.

Exophthalmic Goiter.—Digitalis, strophanthus, calcium glycerophosphate, quinin hydrobromid, belladonna, bromids, ergot, thymus gland, iron, arsenic, rodagen, thyroidectin, specific serum, electricity.

Flatulence.—Creosote, carbolic acid, salol, charcoal, betanaphthol, bismuth subsalicylate, sodium, hyposulphite, sodium bicarbonate. Carminatives (ginger, cloves, nutmeg, cinnamon), Hoffmann's anodyne, chloroform; enemas of asafetida or oil of turpentine. Subcutaneous injections of physostigmin or strychnin.

Gall-stones.—See *Calculi.*

Gastralgia.—Bismuth subnitrate, hydrocyanic acid, chloroform, ammonia, ginger, morphin, strontium bromid, menthol, silver nitrate, arsenic.

Gastric Ulcer.—Bismuth preparations, silver nitrate, olive oil, sodium bicarbonate, magnesia, carbolic acid, cocain, orthoform, opium, arsenic; externally, ice-bag.

Gastritis, Acute.—Bismuth subnitrate, cerium oxalate, hydrocyanic acid, calomel, opium suppositories, turpentine stupes or mustard poultices.

Gastritis, Chronic.—Bismuth preparations, silver nitrate, lavage. See also *Dyspepsia.*

Glands, Enlarged.—Ointments of mercury, lead iodid, or cadmium iodid; internally, calcium chlorid, iron iodid, arsenic, cod-liver oil.

Glaucoma.—Physostigmin sulphate or pilocarpin nitrate.

Goiter.—Potassium iodid, mercuric iodid, thyroid extract, arsenic; locally, tincture of iodin or ointment of mercuric iodid.

Gonorrhea.—Alkalies, aconite, copaiba, sandalwood oil, methylene-blue, salol; injections of potassium permanganate, silver nitrate, argyrol, protargol, zinc sulphate, bismuth subnitrate, hydrastis, lead acetate, picric acid.

Gout.—Alkalies, colchicum, guaiac, arsenic, potassium iodid, lycetol, sidonal, piperazin, quinic acid, salicylic compounds; locally, lead-water and laudanum, tincture of iodin.

Gums, Spongy or Bleeding.—Myrrh, tannin, silver nitrate, tincture of iodin, potassium chlorate, tincture of benzoin.

Hay-fever.—Locally, adrenalin, pollantin, cocain, boric acid, quinin; internally, ammonium iodid, arsenic, grindelia, belladonna, quinin.

Headache.—Acetanilid, acetphenetidin, bromids, caffein, salicylic compounds, antacids, calomel, saline cathartics; locally, ice-cap, mustard to neck, hot foot-bath.

Heart Disease.—See *Endocarditis.*

Heart, Palpitation of.—Aconite, belladonna, cactus, strophanthus, digitalis, bromids, ice-bag.

Hemorrhage.—Opium, gelatin, calcium chlorid.

Hemorrhage, Gastric.—Solution of adrenalin (20 minims), tannic acid, Monsel's solution, ice.

Hemorrhage, Pulmonary.—Nitroglycerin, amyl nitrite, oil of erigeron, fluidextract of hamamelis.

Hemorrhage, Renal.—Gallic acid, oil of erigeron.

Hemorrhage, Uterine.—Ergot, stypticin, hydrastin, hydrastinin hydrochlorid.

Hemorrhoids.—Suitable laxatives: Cascara sagrada, castor oil, sulphur, compound licorice powder; locally, ointments or suppositories containing tannic acid, adrenalin, extract of stramonium or belladonna, orthoform, anesthesin, iodoform, cocain, menthol, carbolic acid; washes of boric acid or witch-hazel.

Herpes.—Collodion, zinc ointment, solution of picric acid (1: 100), bismuth subgallate, ointments containing menthol or anesthesin.

Hiccough.—Hoffmann's anodyne, camphor, musk, oil of amber, spirit of chloroform, sodium bicarbonate, nitroglycerin, bromids, chloral, ether spray to abdomen.

Hysteria.—Arsenic, asafetida, valerian, camphor, bromids, tonics, cold douche.

Impetigo.—Olive oil for removal of crusts, solution of sodium hyposulphite, ointment of ammoniated mercury.

Impotence.—Phosphorus, strychnin, yohimbin, arsenic, damiana.

Incontinence of Urine.—See *Enuresis.*

Influenza.—Dover's powder, acetanilid, acetphenetidin, salicylic compounds, sodium benzoate, spirit of nitrous ether, quinin.

Insomnia.—Bromids, chloral, chloralformamid, dormiol, hedonal, isopral, hyoscin, morphin, codein, opium, paraldehyd, sulphonal, trional, veronal, urethane.

Iritis.—Atropin; blisters or leeches behind ear; mercury, iodids.

Jaundice.—Aloes, calomel, euonymin, ammonium chlorid, nitrohydrochloric acid, oxgall, sodium phosphate. See also *Pruritus.*

Laryngismus Stridulus.—Bromids, belladonna, chloral, conium, gelsemium, calcium salts, cod-liver oil, phosphorus.

Laryngitis, Acute.—Aconite, wine of antimony, potassium citrate, Dover's powder, ammonium chlorid, counterirritation, ice poultice, inhalations of steam with compound tincture of benzoin, or sprays of menthol in oil.

Laryngitis, Chronic.—Ammonium chlorid, terebene, eucalyptol, tar; sprays of creosote, tannin, copper sulphate, silver nitrate, zinc sulphate; counterirritation.

Leukemia.—*x*-rays. See also *Anemia.*

Leukorrhea.—Locally, fluidextractum hydrastis, tannin and glycerin on tampons, washes of borax, zinc sulphate, alum, potassium chlorate, sodium bicarbonate, copious injections of hot water.

Lithemia.—See *Gout.*

Lumbago.—Salicylic compounds, potassium iodid, cimicifuga, ammonium chlorid, colchicum, acetanilid, acetphenetidin, morphin; locally, aconite, chloroform, or belladonna liniment; or inunction with methyl salicylate containing menthol and guaiacol; massage, electricity, acupuncture.

Malaria.—Quinin salts, methylene-blue, arsenic, Warburg's tincture.

Mania.—Paraldehyd, hyoscin, chloral, bromids, croton oil.

Measles.—Aconite, spirit of nitrous ether, ammonium acetate, ammonium chlorid, inunctions of oil.

Ménière's Disease.—Gelsemium, bromids, pilocarpin.

Meningitis.—Aconite, bromids, chloral, ergot, lumbar puncture, ice-cap, warm baths; in cerebrospinal type, intraspinal injections of antimeningococcic serum.

Menorrhagia and Metrorrhagia.—Ergot, hydrastin, hydrastinin hydrochlorid, stypticin, viburnum, cimicifuga.

Migraine.—See *Headache.*

Myalgia.—See *Lumbago.*

Myxedema.—Arsenic, iron, thyroid extract.

Nephritis.—See *Bright's disease.*

Neuralgia.—Acetanilid, acetphenetidin, aconite, arsenic, strychnin, iron, phosphorus, gelsemium, butyl-chloral hydrate; locally, chloral-camphor, menthol with methyl salicylate, veratrin ointment, aconite or chloroform liniment, blisters, sprays of ethyl chlorid or ether, radium, nerve-section.

Neurasthenia.—Iron, arsenic, phosphorus, calcium, glycerophosphate, sumbul, valerian, strychnin, gold and sodium chlorid, massage, rest, hydrotherapy.

Night-sweats.—Atropin, agaricin, camphoric acid, sulphuric acid, picrotoxin.

Nipples, Fissured.—Boric acid, compound tincture of benzoin, glycerite of tannin, flexible collodion, balsam of Peru, orthoform, anesthesin.

Nymphomania.—Bromids, monobromated camphor, lupulin, hyoscin.

Obesity.—Alkalies and alkaline carbonates, phytolacca, fucus vesiculosus, thyroid extract.

Orchitis.—Aconite, ammonium chlorid, saline aperients; belladonna ointment, mercurial ointment, guaiacol in ointment.

Otitis.—Warm applications, warm douches, blisters or leeches behind ears; internally, aconite, saline aperients.

Otorrhea.—Syringing with warm solutions of boric acid, copper sulphate, argyrol, zinc sulphate, or lead acetate.

Oxaluria.—Nitric acid, nitrohydrochloric acid.

Ozena.—Washes of boric acid, potassium permanganate, chlorinated soda, applications of ichthyol, citric acid, chromic acid, copper sulphate.

Paralysis Agitans.—Hyoscin hydrobromid, arsenic, iron, phosphorus.

Parotitis.—Aconite, saline aperients; locally, ointments containing mercury, belladonna, iodin, or guaiacol.

Pediculosis Capitis.—Tincture of cocculus indicus, stavesacre, as oil or ointment, benzol, vinegar, liquid petroleum.

Pediculosis Pubis.—Mercurial ointment, benzol, solution of mercuric chlorid.

Pharyngitis, Acute.—Dover's powder, aconite, sodii salicylate, sodium benzoate, belladonna; locally, potassium chlorate, tincture of ferric chlorid, silver nitrate, capsicum.

Pharyngitis, Chronic.—Applications of silver nitrate, zinc sulphate, copper sulphate, iodin, tannin.

Phlebitis.—Lead-water and laudanum, witch-hazel water, Credé's ointment, mercury and belladonna ointment.

Phthisis.—See *Tuberculosis.*

Piles.—See *Hemorrhoids.*

Pleurisy.—Aconite, salicylic compounds, Dover's powder; blisters, wet-cups, straps to side. For effusion, saline cathartics, digitalis, caffein, theobromin, potassium iodid, potassium acetate, bryony; paracentesis.

Pneumonia.—Aconite, veratrum, ammonium carbonate, digitalis, creosote carbonate, alcohol, strychnin, camphor, ammonium iodid, atropin, caffein, musk; locally, wet cups, ice-bag, cataplasms.

Pruritus.—Phenol, chloral-camphor, anesthesin, cocain, iodoform, tar, menthol, chloretone, calomel or ichthyol in ointment; washes containing resorcin, phenol, boric acid, hydrocyanic acid, chlorinated soda, sodium hyposulphite; yellow wash, balsam of Peru.

Psoriasis.—Arsenic, alkalies; locally, ointments of tar, sulphur, salicylic acid, pyrogallol, resorcin, chrysarobin, oil of cade.

Ptyalism.—Mouth-washes containing potassium chlorate, hydrogen dioxid, glycerite of tannin, myrrh, rhus glabra; internally, atropin.

Purpura.—Calcium chlorid, oil of turpentine, lemon juice, gelatin, injections of fresh blood-serum, iron.

Pyelitis.—Benzoic acid, buchu, copaiba, alkalies, urotropin.

Rheumatism, Acute.—Salicylic compounds, potassium acetate, citrate or tartrate, opium, acetanilid, benzoates; locally, lead-water and laudanum, methyl salicylate, oil of gaultheria saturated solution of Epsom salt, tincture of iodin, ichthyol, blisters.

Rheumatism, Chronic.—Salicylic compounds colchicum, potassium iodid, sulphur, guaiac guaiacol carbonate, arsenic, cimicifuga; locally, tincture of iodin, liniments of chloroform, ammonia or turpentine, small blisters, massage, dry heat.

Rhinitis, Acute.—Dover's powder, camphor, ammonium carbonate, cinchonin sulphate, terpin hydrate, belladonna; locally, witch-hazel water, Dobell's solution, menthol in oil.

Rhinitis, Chronic.—Dobell's solution, iodin, eucalyptol, ichthyol, resorcin, fluidextract of hydrastis. See also *Ozena.*

Rickets.—Cod-liver oil, phosphorus, calcium lactophosphate, glycerophosphate, or hypophosphite, syrup of iodid of iron, arsenic.

Ringworm.—Ointments of ammoniated mercury, beta-naphthol, or sulphur; washes of mercuric chlorid or sodium hyposulphite.

Salivation.—See *Ptyalism.*

Scabies.—Balsam of Peru, sulphur or naphthalene in ointment.

Scarlatina.—Aconite, belladonna, spirit of nitrous ether, antistreptococcic serum; calomel as a laxative; chloral or bromids as somnifacients; potassium bitartrate, digitalis, saline aperients, pilocarpin, warm packs, and dry cups to renal regions for nephritis; oil inunctions; sprays or washes of Dobell's solution or hydrogen dioxid, or local applications of potassium chlorate with tincture of ferric chlorid for pharyngitis; ice-poultice to throat; Basham's mixture during convalescence.

Sciatica.—Acetanilid, acetphenetidin, salicylic compounds, potassium iodid, cimicifuga, nitroglycerin, colchicum; locally, blisters, actual cautery, acupuncture, chloroform or belladonna liniment, injections of water, alcohol, or guaiacol; electricity, nerve-stretching.

Scurvy.—Lemon juice, lime juice, fresh vegetables; mouth-washes containing potassium chlorate and myrrh; iron.

Sea-sickness.—Antipyrin, chloretone, chloral, bromids; injections of atropin and strychnin; tincture of capsicum or of chloroform (drop doses), cocain, nitroglycerin, cerium oxalate.

Seborrhea.—Lotions of resorcin; ointments of sulphur or of ammoniated mercury.

Septicemia.—Iron, quinin, yeast, alcohol, antistreptococcic or antistaphylococcic serum, bacterial vaccines; normal salt solution subcutaneously or by rectum.

Shingles.—See *Herpes.*

Shock.—Saline transfusion; adrenalin intravenously; strychnin and atropin hypodermically; external heat.

Spermatorrhea.—Bromids, camphor, monobromated camphor, hyoscin, strychnin, cold sponging of scrotum and perineum.

Sprain.—Rest, hot affusions, aconite, arnica, belladonna, chloroform or turpentine liniment, massage, dry heat.

Stomatitis.—Mouth-washes containing borax, potassium chlorate, sodium bicarbonate, copper sulphate, thymol, myrrh, or sodium hyposulphite.

Strangury.—Enema of opium, warm fomentations to abdomen, hot hip bath; demulcents, alkalies.

Sunstroke.—Ice-cold affusions, ice-cap, sinapisms to extremities, venesection, aperients.

Syphilis.—Mercury, potassium iodid, cod-liver oil, gold and sodium chlorid, iron, arsenic sarsaparilla.

Tetanus.—Chloral, bromids, physostigmin; amyl nitrite, serum-therapy.

Thrush.—Glycerin and borax, sodium hyposulphite, or potassium chlorate in mouth-wash.

Tonsillitis.—Aconite, guaiac, sodium salicylate, sodium benzoate, belladonna; locally, sodium bicarbonate (dry powder), aspirin (dry powder), silver nitrate, argyrol, tincture of ferric chlorid, ice and cold wet compresses.

Toothache.—Local applications of chloral-camphor, oil of cloves, creosote, menthol, anesthesin.

Tuberculosis.—Cod-liver oil, creosote, guaiacol, carbonate, arsenic, strychnin, hypophosphites, cinnamic acid, tuberculin injections, mercury succinimid; for cough: codein, heroin, hydrocyanic acid, chloroform, eucalyptol, myrtol, terebene, inhalations of creosote, terebene, compound tincture of benzoin, pine-needle oil. See also *Night-sweats.*

Typhoid Fever.—Alcohol, caffein, camphor, strychnin, and musk as stimulants; lime-water, silver nitrate, bismuth subnitrate, creosote, salol, mineral acids, oil of turpentine, thymol for intestinal disturbances; morphin, bromids, veronal, trional for insomnia; hydrotherapy for fever.

Ulcers, Acute.—Hydrogen dioxid, ointment of zinc oxid, aristol or iodoform, lead plaster.

Ulcers, Foul.—Charcoal, potassium permanganate.

Ulcers, Indolent.—Citrine ointment, resin cerate, Unna's gelatin dressing, silver nitrate, copper sulphate.

Ulcers, Painful.—Conium, anesthesin, chloretone, iodoform, orthoform.

Ulcers, Venereal.—Black or yellow wash, mercuric nitrate, nitric acid, carbolic acid.

Uremia.—Veratrum, aconite, croton oil, pilocarpin, chloroform inhalations, hot pack, venesection, saline transfusion.

Urticaria.—Potassium bitartrate, salicylic compounds, camphor, calcium chlorid; locally, washes of carbolic acid, boric acid, or resorcin.

Vomiting.—Cerium oxalate, cocain, carbolic acid, hydrocyanic acid, bismuth subnitrate, wine of ipecac (drop doses), lime-water, carbonated water, champagne, ice, potassium bromid, morphin.

Warts.—Silver nitrate, glacial acetic acid, trichloracetic acid, potassium hydroxid, chromic acid.

Whooping-cough.—Antipyrin, bromids, belladonna, bromoform, quinin, chloral, grindelia, cod-liver oil.

Marshall Hall's Ready Method in Asphyxia

I. Treat the patient instantly on the spot, in the open air, freely exposing the face, neck, and chest to the breeze, except in severe weather.

II. In order to clear the throat place the patient gently on the face with one wrist under the forehead, that all fluid and the tongue itself may fall forward, leaving entrance to wind-pipe free.

III. To excite respiration, turn the patient slightly on his side, and apply some irritating or stimulating agent to the nostrils, as veratrin, diluted ammonia, etc.

IV. Make the face warm by brisk friction; then dash cold water upon it.

V. If not successful, lose no time to imitate respiration; place the patient on his face, and turn the body gently but completely on one side and a little beyond; then again on the face, and so on, alternately. Repeat these movements deliberately and perseveringly, fifteen times only in a minute. (When the patient lies on the thorax, this cavity is compressed by the weight of the body and expiration takes place; when he is turned on the side, this pressure is removed and respiration occurs.)

VI. When the prone position is resumed, make uniform and efficient pressure along the spine, removing the pressure immediately before rotation on the side. (The pressure augments the expiration, and rotation commences inspiration.) Continue these measures.

VII. Rub the limbs upward with firm pressure and with energy. (The object being to aid the return of venous blood to the heart.)

VIII. Substitute for the patient's wet clothing, if possible, such other covering as can be instantly procured. Meantime, and from time to time, to excite inspiration, let the surface of the body be slapped briskly with the hand.

IX. Rub the body briskly until it is dry and warm, then dash cold water upon it, and repeat the rubbing.

X. Avoid the immediate removal of the patient, as it involves a dangerous loss of time;

also the use of the bellows or any forcing instrument; also the warm bath and all rough treatment.

General Treatment of Poisoning

After determining the nature of the poison, the first indication is to administer a *chemical antidote* so as to prevent any further action of the noxious agent on the organism. Unless there has already been free vomiting or there is evidence of severe corrosion, the stomach should be evacuated without delay, either by means of the *stomach-pump* or the administration of an *emetic*. In the majority of cases the pump should be given the preference, as it causes less exhaustion and is more prompt and reliable in its action. The best emetics are copper sulphate, 5 gr.; zinc sulphate, 10 gr.; powdered ipecac, 20 gr.; common salt, 2 drams to a pint of water; mustard flour, 2 drams in a cup of warm water; and apomorphin hydrochlorid, $\frac{1}{10}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ gr., hypodermically. The last is especially valuable in narcotic poisoning, when stupor renders the administration of drugs by the mouth difficult or impossible. In poisoning by all irritant substances *demulcents* are also indicated. They soothe and protect the injured mucous membrane. The best representatives of this class are white of egg, starch-water, flaxseed-tea, gelatin, milk, and oil. Oily demulcents should be avoided, however, when the poison is phosphorus or cantharides, since absorption of these agents is facilitated by fatty matter. *Cathartics* should be employed whenever there is reason to believe that any of the poison has entered the intestinal canal. As a rule, the best are magnesium sulphate and castor oil.

If the poison has been absorbed, remedies are given and measures are employed to counteract its effect on vital processes (*physiologic antidotes*). Thus, in failure of the respiration it may be necessary to give atropin, ammonia, strychnin, or caffein hypodermically, to employ artificial respiration, and to administer oxygen; in case of syncope or collapse, to apply external heat, to administer diffusible cardiac stimulants, and to inject normal salt solution under the skin or into a vein; or if there be violent convulsions, as in strychnin-poisoning, to give sedatives, like chloral, bromids, amyl nitrite, and chloroform.

Poisons—Symptoms, Antidotes, Treatment

(See also Table of Incompatibles and Antagonists.)

Poisons.	Symptoms.	Antidotes, Treatment.
Acetanilid......... Antipyrin. Phenacetin.	Cyanosis; livid, anxious face; cold sweat; feeble pulse; shallow breathing; prostration; asphyxia.	Cardiac and respiratory stimulants: ammonia, caffein. strychnin; artificial respiration; oxygen inhalation; external heat.
Acid, acetic........	Great heat and burning pain in stomach; convulsions; death.	Magnesia, magnesium carbonate, with cream or water; soap; alkalies.
carbolic.........	Burning sensation from mouth to stomach; gastric pain; vomiting of frothy mucus; cold, clammy skin; difficult, rapid, and superficial breathing; insensibility; pupils contracted: odor perceptible on	Diluted alcohol or whisky (3 to 4 ounces); immediate lavage of stomach; magnesium or sodium sulphate; limewater with sugar; demulcent drinks; opium for stimulants:

	swollen and livid; eyes prominent.	artificial respiration; oxygen inhalation.
hydrochloric..... nitric. nitrohydrochloric. sulphuric.	Sense of burning in throat and stomach; styptic taste in mouth; thirst; eyes red and sparkling; frequent, tense pulse; hot, dry skin; tongue red and glazed; lips black; croupy cough; great inflammation of abdominal viscera; vomiting of blood and yellow matter smelling of acid; cold sweats; delirium.	Alkalies; plaster from the walls; common soap, followed by copious draughts of tepid water or flaxseed tea, except where sulphuric acid has been taken; demulcents; carbonates of magnesium or calcium; if patient survives first effects use antiphlogistic remedies for inflammation.
hydrocyanic..... prussic. cyanid of potassium.	Large doses immediate death; in smaller doses pain in head, stupor, nausea, faintness, vertigo, dilated pupils, loss of sight, difficult respiration, vibrating pulse, and collapse. The odor of the acid is strongly exhaled; death from paralysis of respiratory center.	Sodium hyposulphite; artificial respiration; stimulants, like atropin and strychnin.
oxalic...........	Burning heat in stomach; sometimes vomiting or retching; great prostration; spasmodic respiration; convulsions.	Mixtures of magnesia; whiting, chalk, or plaster from the walls; carbonates of magnesium or calcium.

Poisons.	Symptoms.	Antidotes, Treatment.
Aconite........... Veratrum viride.	In large doses causes much excitement; confusion of the intellect; respiratory movements slow, irregular, and stertorous; gastric pain; nausea; great muscular weakness; cold body, tongue, and breath; skin covered with a profuse sweat; vomiting and retching with veratrum; pulse almost indistinguishable.	Animal charcoal; opium; stimulants by mouth and rectum; warmth; friction; vegetable astringents; tannin; digitalis; galvanism; stomach to be carefully washed out and the subsequent symptoms met and combated; keep patient in recumbent position; give cathartics; ammonia and morphin hypodermically; warmth and friction to body.
Alcohol............	In small quantities mere excitement; in large doses, confusion of intellect, followed by somnolence and coma; may be mistaken for epilepsy or apoplexy.	Evacuate stomach by emetics, apomorphin the best, repeated at short intervals; aromatic spirits of ammonia; cold douche; galvanism; stimulate respiratory movements; strong coffee.
Alkalies........... Ammonia. Potassa. Soda.	Excoriation of mouth and fauces; burning in stomach; vomiting and purging often of bloody matters; surface	Diluted acetic acid; vinegar; oil; demulcents copiously; when vapor of ammonia has been inhaled, fumes of vine-

	cold and clammy; pulse quick and feeble; sense of strangulation.	gar should be inspired; opium and stimulants.
Antimony......... Its salts.	Nausea; severe vomiting; hiccough; cardialgia; burning heat at epigastrium; colic and purging; small rapid pulse; cold skin; syncope; difficult respiration; vertigo; great prostration.	Astringent infusions containing tannin, oak bark, strong tea or coffee; oily warm liquids; galls; stimulants; albumin; mucilage; opium; use the stomach-pump if necessary.
Arsenic............ Its compounds.	Metallic taste; great flow of saliva; nausea and vomiting; fainting; great thirst; sense of heat in stomach; much griping, tenesmus, and purging; stools dark and offensive; urine scanty, high colored; pulse small, frequent; labored respiration; cold sweats; prostration; delirium; convulsions.	Ferric hydroxid, freshly prepared by precipitating a solution of ferric chlorid or ferric sulphate with sodium carbonate or ammonia; magnesia; emetic or stomach-pump, if necessary; albumin, oil, and lime-water; abundant draughts of sweet milk, gruel; afterward combat inflammatory symptoms; alcoholic stimulants and opium.
Barium............ Its salts.	Those of irritation combined with an affection of the brain and nervous system, as vertigo, convulsions, paralysis; burning in stomach, griping, and vomiting.	Epsom or Glauber salts; diluted sulphuric acid; oils; emetics; stomach-pump.

Poisons.	Symptoms.	Antidotes, Treatment.
Belladonna. Atropin.	Dryness and redness of the mucous membrane of the throat, mouth, nose, larynx, and tongue; pupils dilated; impaired vision; thirst; feverishness; flushed face; great weakness; hurried breathing; delirious excitement; convulsions; coma.	Tannic acid; wash out the stomach or administer apomorphin hypodermically; caffein, strychnin hypodermically; artificial respiration; catheterization.
Bromin.	Irritation and inflammation of the parts with which it comes in contact; violent gastritis; depression; collapse.	Immediate and free use of starch, albumin, gelatin; ammonia; sodium carbonate or bicarbonate.
Cannabis indicus.	Induces cataleptic state; pupils dilated; delirium; vertigo; stupor.	See *Opium*.
Cantharis.	Burning sensation in throat; violent pain in stomach and bowels; nausea; vomiting; purging; ejections frequently bloody and purulent; great heat and irritation of urinary organs; painful priapism; pulse quick and hard; con-	Emetic or stomach-pump; demulcents (linseed-tea, albumin, gruel, starch paste, gelatin); opium for pain; avoid fats and oils, as they favor absorption of the poisonous principle.

	vulsions; delirium and syncope.	
Carbon monoxid. Illuminating gas.	See *Carbonic acid.*	
Chloral, hydrated	Gastric irritation; nausea, vomiting; profound narcotism; respirations slow and shallow; pulse weak, rapid, and irregular; complete muscular relaxation.	Evacuants as emetics; maintain temperature by artificial heat and friction; atropin and strychnin hypodermically; hot enemas of black coffee; intravenous injections of normal salt solution; inhalations of oxygen; avoid alcohol.
Chlorin	Great and painful constriction of the throat; sensation of suffocation, alternating with asphyxia; if protracted, laryngeal and pulmonary inflammation; odor of gas perceptible in breath and vomited matter.	Free use of albumin; magnesia with mucilaginous drinks; inhalations of ammonia.
Chloroform	Sudden pallor of face; lividity and gasping for breath; pulse feeble and irregular; great muscular relaxation; relaxation of sphincters; death occurs very suddenly as a result of heart failure.	Head low; artificial respiration; external heat; adrenalin intravenously; strychnin, atropin, caffein hypodermically; oxygen inhalations.

Poisons.	Symptoms.	Antidotes, Treatment.
Colchicum.........	Heat in epigastrium; nausea, vomiting; depression of circulation; acute abdominal pain; watery discharges; suppression of urine; feeble pulse; cold sweats and coldness of extremities.	Tannin; emetics or useof stomach-pump, demulcents (oil, gelatin, starch, mucilage, albumin); opium; stimulants; external heat.
Conium...........	Paralysis of voluntary muscles, those of the inferior extremities first affected; vertigo; respiration slow and labored; bodily temperature lowered.	Stimulants; artificial respiration; cathartics; atropin and strychnin have been recommended as antidotes; tannin; external heat.
Copper............ Its salts.	Violent headache; vomiting; pain in bowels; cramps of lower extremities; a peculiar coppery taste; diarrhea; convulsions; palsy; insensibility; quick pulse, cold extremities.	Vomiting to be promoted by copious draughts of warm water; milk, mucilaginous fluids; albumin; tea, coffee; oak bark infusion; ferrocyanid of potassium followed by emetics.
Croton oil.........	Sense of heat, pain, and nausea, followed by tormina, watery stools, violent catharsis, prostration, collapse, acute inflammation of intestines.	Emetics; demulcent drinks; opium; stimulants.

Digitalis	Vomiting and purging; an infrequent pulse, followed by a frequent, irregular, feeble pulse; shallow respiration, dilated pupils; delirium and collapse.	Horizontal position is imperative; tannic acid or astringent infusions; diffusible stimulants; external heat; lavage of stomach; emetics should be avoided.
Ergot and ergotin	Has an irritant action on the intestinal tract causing pain, vomiting, and occasionally purging; dilated pupils; dimness of vision; stupor; giddiness. Chronic poisoning is marked by gangrenous or convulsive conditions.	Diffusible stimulants; hot applications to surface; tannic acid; demulcent drinks; digitalis to support the heart's action.
Formaldehyd solution	Burning in throat and stomach; vomiting; diarrhea; feeble breathing; vertigo, albuminuria; collapse.	Water or spirit of ammonia is a definite antidote; emetics; demulcents; opium.
Gelsemium	Gait at first staggering, afterward loss of muscular movement; diffused numbness over body; eyelids closed; pupils widely dilated and do not respond to light; respirations shallow, labored, and irregular; heart's action weak and intermittent; death from as-	Tannic acid; emetic or lavage of stomach; external heat; artificial respiration; diffusible stimulants; morphin and atropin hypodermically.

Poisons.	Symptoms.	Antidotes, Treatment.
	phyxia; consciousness is preserved until near the close.	
Gold	See *Mercury*.	
Hyoscyamus	Similar to belladonna.	Similar to belladonna.
Iodin Its compounds.	In large doses causes heat and sense of constriction in fauces; nausea; offensive eructations; pain in stomach; retching; colic; diarrhea; quickness of pulse; thirst; salivation; convulsions; cephalalgia; vertigo; tremors.	Starch or wheat flour well mixed with water; afterward vinegar and water; cathartics; mucilaginous fluids; antiphlogistics for the inflammatory symptoms as they occur.
Iron, Its salts.	Large doses of soluble preparations give rise to nausea and vomiting, purging; and abdominal pain.	Carbonate of sodium; mucilaginous drinks; alkaline carbonates; magnesia; overcome the ensuing constipation by cathartics.
Lead Its salts.	Obstinate constipation; violent colic; retraction of the abdomen; vomiting; small hard pulse; labored breathing; tremors; gums with a blue tinge; paralysis of extremities.	Epsom or Glauber salts; almond or olive oil; alum; albumin; diluted sulphuric acid; iodid of potassium in the chronic form; opium to relieve pain and relax spasm.

Lobelia	If vomiting does not occur the nervous system is affected; muscular weakness; trembling; slow respiration; coldness of surface; enfeebled circulation; insensibility; sometimes convulsions.	Wash the stomach out with solution of tannic acid; treat the collapse by stimulants; sinapisms; friction; anodynes.
Mercury Its salts.	Those of corrosive sublimate resemble those of arsenic, only more immediate and violent; evacuations are frequently bloody; whitened condition of epithelium of mouth; violent irritation of the alimentary canal; vomiting; purging; pain in stomach; corrosion of mouth, tongue, and palate.	Produce vomiting if it does not exist; albumin followed by astringent infusions; wheat flour and water followed by emetics; avoid the use of the stomach-pump.
Nitroglycerin Nitrite of amyl.	Long and persistent headache; a fulness and hammering in the temporal regions; vertigo; quickened pulse; dyspnea; muscular weakness and tremors.	Cold affusions; artificial respiration; hypodermic injections of strychnin, atropin, ammonia; treatment generally symptomatic.
Nux vomica	See *Strychnin.*	
Opium	Dark, suffused countenance; drowsiness; stupor; perfect insensibility or profound coma; then pallid counten-	Evacuate stomach by means of stomach-pump as soon as possible; counteract tendency, to sleep by strong tea,

Poisons.	Symptoms.	Antidotes, Treatment.
	ance; slow respiration; deep and stertorous breathing; cold sweats; slow, full pulse; cold and livid skin; suspension of all secretions except that of the skin; pupils minutely contracted, insensible to stimulation; at length pulse frequent, feeble, and thread-like; sometimes convulsions, particularly in children.	coffee, or irritation of any kind to surface; keep the patient constantly in motion; cold water to head and shoulders; galvanism; vegetable astringents or potassium permanganate; atropin, strychnin, caffein hypodermically; cathartics; active stimulation; artificial respiration.
Phosphorus........	Matchy or oniony taste in mouth; acrid burning sense in throat and stomach; nausea; vomiting; pulse small and frequent; vomited matter of a dark color emitting white fumes; jaundice.	Copper sulphate as emetic and chemical antidote; hydrated magnesia, potassium permanganate, lime-water also recommended as antidotes; saline cathartics; opium. All oily substances must be avoided.
Picrotoxin.........	See *Strychnin*.	
Pilocarpus.........	Profuse perspiration; cold clammy body and extremities; salivation; diarrhea; general and alarming depression.	Tannic acid; emetics; atropin hypodermically best antidote; diffusible stimulants; external heat.

Potassii bichromas..	Burning in mouth, throat, and stomach; excessive and painful vomiting of bloody mucus; convulsions; palsy.	Carbonates of potassium or sodium; chalk or magnesia, in connection with milk or albumin; emetics.
Silver............. Its salts.	Excites violent gastro-enteritis; symptoms of an irritating poison.	Common salt given freely in solution to act as emetic as well as an antidote; albumin; tannin.
Stramonium........	See *Belladonna*.	
Strychnin..........	Convulsions; when a paroxysm occurs a shudder passes through the whole system; head and extremities jerk and twitch; then suddenly a general convulsion takes place—the limbs extended, hands clenched, toes and feet incurved, head bent backward, body arched, muscles hard and rigid; countenance assumes a ghastly grin.	Tannic acid in solution; potassium bromid, ʒj to ʒij, and chloral, gr. 20, by enema, if necessary; no attempt should be made to wash out stomach until convulsions have been checked by chloroform inhalations.
Tobacco...........	Trembling with clonic spasms; giddiness, delirium; cold sweats; skin cold and clammy; gastric irritation; catharsis.	Castor oil; stimulants; opium; digitalis; strychnin; ammonia inhalations; friction and artificial respiration.
Turpentine........	Heat in stomach; colicky pains; cramps; exhalations	Emetics, diluents, demulcents; opium to counteract local

Poisons.	Symptoms.	Antidotes, Treatment.
	having its odor; disturbed state of intellectual functions; irritation and inflammation of intestinal tract.	irritation and cerebral symptoms.
Vegetable irritants.. Aloes. Capsicum. Castor seed. Colocynth. Elaterium. Gamboge. Jalap. Mezereum. Podophyllum. Savin. Scammony. Tansy.	Many of these articles act especially on the bowels, and in moderate doses are advantageously used as cathartics. In large doses they cause violent catharsis, with great irritation of the stomach and bowels.	Expel poison as promptly as possible by means of emetics; copious warm demulcent drinks; stimulants or narcotic medicines, according to circumstances; opium for the pain and intestinal irritation.
Veratrum..........	See *Aconite.*	
Venomous snake-bites...........	Sharp pain in wound, later on extending over limb and body, first pale, then red and swol-	Place tight ligature above point of bite; leave wound to bleed and augment by suck-

	pulse; difficult breathing; cold sweats.	free alcoholic stimulation; warm drinks.
Poisonous mushrooms...........	Nausea; heat and pain in stomach and bowels; vomiting and purging; thirst; convulsions and faintings; pulse small and frequent; stupor; dilated pupils; cold sweats.	Brisk emetic, then Epsom salts; atropin in full doses hypodermically; alcoholic stimulants; external heat.

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